The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,819—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
L. INDUS	3662	800	S. D. Shallard	TUESDAY 31st July.
— GWALIOR	2733	600	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
L. MIAM	3041	600	E. Ashdown	14th "
— VENETIA	2736	500	A. B. Daniell	21st "
L. PEKIN	3600	600	A. Symons	28th "
— SURAT	2144	530	C. E. Edwards	4th Sept.
L. CATHAY	2953	5 0	W. M. Robbie	11th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change Vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY. CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883,
KHEDIVIAH	2830	420		10th Aug.
MEDJIDIEH	3479	500	A. W. Adamson	21th "
GUTLAS	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	7th Sept.

Saloon Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 1, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 4th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To and Ports of Italy,			To Marseilles,		
I Class .. £ 500	Including		I Class .. £ 520	Including	
II do.... 340	wines.		II do. 360	wines.	
III do.... 160	With		III do. 155	With	
	food.			food.	

Children under 3 years, free; under 13 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA on Wednesday ..... 1st Aug. 1883.
CHINA on Saturday ..... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 11 days.

From Genoa, I Class	Calais Route, £ 95		Brighton Route £ 10		
" II do.	do. ..	70	do. ..	75	
From Naples, I do.	do. ..	145	do. ..	150	
" II do.	do. ..	105	do. ..	13	

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, May 19, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHOLON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th August She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
" over three and under eight ½ charge.
" " eight and under twelve ¾ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Vis Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Vis Dieppe ..... 1st class " 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	F. Maborcich.	3,500	500	23th Aug.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,391	450	28th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,391	450	27th July

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 3, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT,
CALLING AT MALTA.
Capts. Tons. H.P.
S. S. MERTON HALL..... Verrill, 4,100 500 on 1st Aug.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents,
38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1883.

THOMAS COOK AND SON, BOMBAY,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission, and issue tickets from all principal Railway Stations in India to Europe and all Parts of the World.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved maps (post free 8 annas), may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby-row, Bombay.

REQUIRED, a SECRETARY and TREASURER for the BANK OF BOMBAY on a salary of Rs. 5,000 per mensem, and an engagement for three years subject to one year's notice. Security to the extent of Rs. 3,000 will be required. Applications will be received up to the 31st August next, addressed to the PRESIDENT, Board of Directors.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 2nd May, 1883.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p. m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 3 th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. JAMES FORBES and Mr. VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay 11th July, 1883.

ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under Act VI. of 1882, whereby the Liability of Members is strictly Limited the Amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

AMOUNT TO BE CALLED UP Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

A Number of Shares have already been Privately Applied for.

THE Object of this Company is the Transaction of Fire Insurance business, under the influential Directorate of the Oriental Life Office.

The Directors believe that, owing to the exceptionally good connections which have already been secured, a large Income will soon be obtained, and that the Investment will prove to be both Safe and Profitable.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares will be received by the Manager, D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., at the Head Office of the Company, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on MONDAY, 6th August, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA" 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th August, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1883. Agents.

S. S. MOUNT LEBANON has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S Docks.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 each.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Manufactured by WINSOR and NEWTON,

On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
Catalogues free on application.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle.....	Rs. 2-0	2-4
" double size ..... "	3-8	4-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—RAMPART ROW, THE FORT: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—JUNCTION OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—ARSENAL ROAD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
26, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-4.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Albert Chains.
Bouquet Holders.
Cake Baskets.
Crosses.
Charms.
Demi Suites.
Ear-rings.
Engagement Rings.
Guard Rings.
Necklets.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.
Silver Jewellery.
Jewelled Rings.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Fans.
Chatelaines.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Albums.
Inkstands.
Cash Boxes.
Trinket Cases.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Envelope Cases.
Perfume Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Silver Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Hand Mirrors.
Smelling Bottles.
Tea Services.

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Agh-dans.
Cigar Lamps.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Gold Studs.
Sleeve Links.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Spirit Stands.
Watches.
Photo. Frames.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Muffineers.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Studs and Links.
Peg Stands.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Writing Cases.
Despatch Boxes.
Army and Navy Cup
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.
Gold Alberts.
Silver Cigar Cases.
Silver Cigarette Cases.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Glassware.
Crockeryware.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Ormolu Inkstands.
Photo. Albums.
Card Trays.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Liqueur Cases.
Dessert Sets.
Peg Trays.
Napkin Rings.
Salt Cellars.
Ice Buckets.
Lamps.
Table Cutlery.
Time Pieces.
Suites of Plate.
Electro-plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.
Coral and Bells.
Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Pearl and Whistles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

SUITS! SUITS!! SUITS!!!

FOR

DRESS, LOUNGE, MORNING OR VISITING, CRICKET, BOATING, BOARD SHIP, RIDING, GYMKHANA, &c.

For Design, Texture, Durability, and Real Value, our materials for the above cannot be excelled. CUT & STYE equal to first-class West End, Houses.

Patterns and instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application.

Our Poona Branch is now open for the season.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

OF A NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM.

WE have just received a consignment of NEW RACE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES which for durability, accuracy, precision, and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the watch over the hour and minute hands. The cases are extra strong, with a solid cover on the back and a glass inside to protect the work.

The general objections to the Chronographs with second hand and glass on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a watchmaker.

All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good watch have been avoided in the construction of our new and improved Chronograph watches.

They are in stock—

In white metal cases	Rs. 70
" Sterling silver cases	" 80

Guarantee 2 years. Price cash. Postage and packing free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.

12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.

20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.

8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.

12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.

4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.

Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.

Pulsometers.

Hand Fire-engines.

Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.

Lathes and other Tools.

Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.

Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.

Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.

Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO.,
MAZAGON IRON WORKS

BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Machinery, Timber and Ironmongery.
ENGINES AND BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WORKS

SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS, ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WE are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS and SINGLE CASTINGS up to 7 tons in weight.

AGENCY:—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Western India, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, for Messrs. J. and H. GWYNNE'S INVINCIBLE PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY.

We are represented by Messrs. GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars, London, through whom we are prepared to import by wire, Machinery, Rolled Beams, &c., not available in Bombay.

Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, M.I.C.E., whose long experience in connection with India is well known, affords a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to us will be carefully executed.

WORKS—MODY BAY.
OFFICE—28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO., BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising:

TOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER FARES.

THE public are informed that on and after the FIRST AUGUST next, the PASSENGER FARES at present charged over this Railway will be REDUCED as follows, namely:—

First Class to 12 pies per mile.
Second Class to 9 pies per mile.
Third Class by Mail Train to 3 pies per mile.
Third Class by Passenger and Mixed Trains to 2½ pies per mile.

Return Tickets of all Classes will be issued at a fare and a half between Bombay and Callian and intermediate Stations.

First and Second Class Return Tickets will be issued to and from all other Stations on this line at two Single fares. The present Rates for excess Luggage, Parcels, Horses, and Carriages remain unaltered.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned on application.

E. W. KEILLY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-third of July, 1883.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE, situate in Meadow-street, opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* office and now occupied by Messrs. Treloar & Co., Mr. J. C. Cama, Mr. W. J. Kesal and others. The property will be sold as it stands without reserve, and all offers should be made on or before the 4th proximo to Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 18th July, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS to the SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND will be thankfully received by the undersigned and duly acknowledged.

ISHWARDASS JAGJIVANDASS STORE,
NANU MIAN B.,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,
Surat Relief Fund Committee.

Surat, 18th July, 1883.

THE DATE for the receipt of TENDERS for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS by SEA, on the lines noted below, has been EXTENDED from the 1st July to the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1883. Tenders should reach the office of the Director General at Simla not later than the 1st September.

Calcutta—Rangoon (direct).
Calcutta—Rangoon (via Chittagong and Akyab).
Madras—Rangoon.
Bombay—Kurrachee.
Bombay—Muscat (via Kurrachee).

I. G. WAIT,
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India,
Foreign Post Branch.

Simla, the 19th May.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August next, at half-past four o'clock.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1883.

NOTICE No. 3091.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1883, for the PURCHASE of about 1,400 tons of NORTH COUNTRY COAL belonging to Government and now lying at the Apollo Reclamation, where it can be inspected on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of Coal."

Persons desirous of buying the coal can send tenders either for the whole or a portion thereof.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named, and each tender before being opened must be accompanied by a deposit at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent. upon the tendered price, and the remainder to be paid and the coal removed within 15 days after the acceptance of the tender, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited.

No reason will be assigned for rejecting any tender.

J. HEXT, Captain, R.N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, July 23, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF A BRANCH BOOKING OFFICE AT No. 22, PYDONEE, OPPOSITE POLICE STATION.

THE public are advised that on and after the first of August next, a Branch Booking Office will be opened at No. 22, Pydonee, for the booking of first, second, and third class passengers to all stations on this Railway and stations of connected Railways with which through booking arrangements are at present in force.

Passengers purchasing tickets at Pydonee may join the trains at either Bombay Terminus or Byculla, and also at Mugid station, for such trains as stop there, and these tickets will be available on the date of issue and up to the last down train on the day following.

Passengers' Luggage will not be booked at Pydonee, but at the station of departure.

Parcels up to 20 seers in weight will be booked from the Pydonee office to all stations of this Railway and also to any station on Foreign Railways with which this Company have through booking arrangements.

Information as to Trains, Fares, &c., will be afforded by the Clerk in charge of Pydonee office on application.

The Office will be open daily from 8-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m., local time.

E. W. KEILLY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-sixth of July, 1883.

NOTICES.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling. Equivalent at Exchange Five Shillings per Tael, or Taels 4,000,000 Shanghai Currency. In 5,000 Shares of £200, or Taels 800 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£250,000 Sterling, or Taels 1,000,000. Equal to £50 or Taels 200 per Share.

HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY—SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)
DAVID BRAND, Esq., (Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.)
J. A. HAWES, Esq., (Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co.)
H. R. HEARN, Esq., (Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co.)
E. H. LAVERIS, Esq., (Messrs. Lavers & Co.)
A. C. WESTALL, Esq., (Messrs. Carter & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
SECRETARY—J. KENNARD DAVIS, Esq.

BRANCHES:
LONDON (25 Cornhill, E. C.) HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES:
At all the principal Eastern and Australian Ports.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring and undertaking the assets, property, and business of the Company or Co-partnership at present known as the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and having its Head Office at Shanghai, China.

The annual net profits of the Company will be divided as follows:—

1.—In payment of Interest on the Paid-up Capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum to be a first charge on the profits until such time as the Reserve Fund has reached £62,500 (or Tacls 250,000), after which the interest to be increased to 12 per cent.
2.—In payment of a Bonus to Shareholders in proportion to the net Premiums contributed by them respectively during each year.
3.—In the establishment and maintenance of a permanent Reserve Fund of £125,000 (or Tacls 500,000) to be formed by yearly appropriations as may be determined by the shareholders after providing for the payment of interest as above, and a return to contributing shareholders of not less than 20 per cent. on their net premiums.

The Reserve Fund will be invested separately from the general funds of the Company, and the interest accruing thereon will be distributed from time to time amongst the shareholders in proportion to the amount of Capital paid up on the Shares held by them.

A Revision of the Share List will take place at or towards the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Articles of Association to cancel, withdraw, or call in at those periods all or any of the shares held by shareholders who have not contributed Premiums, or whose contributions during the preceding three years shall, in the opinion of the Directors, have been insufficient, or whose holdings it may for other reasons be deemed advisable to terminate or reduce.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation will receive at least three months' notice of the intention of the Directors to cancel, withdraw, or call in all or any of their shares, and unless in the meantime they shall have sold the said share or shares to some person approved by the Directors and accepted as the transferee, they shall, on the expiry of such notice surrender their scrip certificates for cancellation, and will thereupon become entitled (so far as the financial position of the Company will admit) to a return of the capital paid up on the said share or shares, and to a proportionate share for the current year in the Reserve Fund, profits, dividends, and other benefits of and in the Company (if any) when the same shall become payable.

The "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" will be wound up as from 31st December, 1883, and the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," will commence on 1st January, 1884. There will thus be no cessation of operations whatever, and the business will be taken over as that of a going concern.

A preferential allotment of shares in this Company will be offered to Shareholders in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" registered as such on 31st December, 1883, in the proportion of five shares for each one held by them. Any shares not so allotted, together with such shares as are equivalent in the proportion of five to one to the Shares in the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY about to be called in on the Revision of the Share List of that Company, which takes place this year in accordance with the Deed of Settlement thereof, will be available for Allotment by the Directors of the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED."

Applications for shares from firms or individuals desirous of obtaining an interest in the Company, whether shareholders in the "North-China Insurance Company" or not, should be in the form subjoined, and addressed to the Head Office direct or through the Branches and Agencies of the "North-China Insurance Company," and will be received in Shanghai and London until 30th September, 1883.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained at the Head Office, and at the Branches and Agencies of the Company.

Copies of the Agreement entered into between the "North-China Insurance Company," and the "North-China Insurance Company, Limited," also the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association will be open for inspection at the Head Office of the Company.

Shanghai, 25th May, 1883.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the
North-China Insurance Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,

I, ——— hereby request that you will allot to ——— shares in the above named Company, and ——— hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to ——— upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 25th day of May, 1883, and subject to the Articles of Association of the Company, and to pay the first call of £50 or Taels 200 per share, and the balance of £150 or Taels 600 thereon, when required to do so, and ——— authorise ——— to register ——— as the holder of the said shares.

Name in full ———
Address in Full ———
Description ———
Date ———
Signature ———

All applications in Bombay to be addressed to

WALLACE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. R. LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, PAREL AMUSEMENT COMMITTEE.

The Committee beg to announce their
FIFTH QUADRILLE PARTY
ON FRIDAY, 3RD AUGUST,
IN THE OLD DRAWING OFFICE AT BYCULLA.
Dancing at 9 o'clock p.m. (local time).
Admission—Two Rupees to admit a Gentleman and two Ladies. Extra Lady's Ticket Eight Annas.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

PASSENGERS, HORSES, CARRIAGES and GOODS TRAFFIC is being conveyed between ALL STATIONS as usual.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, July 31, 1883.

15-CARAT GOLD
SPRING HOOKS, BOLT SPRING RINGS, with and without loop, and Swivels large and small.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

LADIES' SCHOOL, PARK HOUSE, NEWPORT, SALOP.

PRINCIPAL—MRS. WINTER, assisted by Professors and Resident Governesses.

Thorough Education with Home Care. Pupils prepared for Local and other Examinations.

House pleasantly situated in its own grounds, upon a dry and healthy eminence.

MRS. WINTER undertakes the entire charge of the Daughters of Parents residing in India, the Colonies, &c.

Terms 80 to 100 Guineas per annum, according to requirements. Further particulars on application to the PRINCIPAL, or to Messrs. OWEN & OKELL, Bombay, to whom reference may be made.

NOTICE.
SATARA MUNICIPAL LOAN OF Rs. 3,00,000.
Third and last Instalment of Rupees 1,00,000.

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 3335, dated 2nd December, 1879, published at page 942 of the *Government Gazette* of the 4th December 1879, on the subject of the "Satara Water Works Loan of Rupees 3,00,000," the undersigned hereby invites for SEALED TENDERS for the THIRD INSTALMENT of the LOAN, namely, for the sum of (Rs. 1,00,000) One Lakh.

2. Repayment of the Loan will be secured by the Municipal Revenues of the Town of Satara.

3. The Third instalment is to bear interest at per cent per annum and is to be repaid by consecutive half yearly instalments of Rs. 11,500 each, consisting of interest and part repayment of principal of the first, second and third instalments of the Loan together.

4. Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained, free of charge, from the undersigned or from the office of the Satara Municipality by applications, post paid, to the Chairman of the Managing Committee.

5. Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned at Satara up to 5 p.m. of the 25th August, 1883.

6. The undersigned does not bind the Municipal Commissioners of Satara to accept the lowest or any Tender.

7. Acceptance of Tenders will be made known within the 6th day of September, 1883.

8. No intimations will be given of the Tenders that are not accepted.

9. Sanction of the Governor General of India in Council has been duly accorded to the raising of the Loan.

W. R. PRATT,
Collector and President, Satara Municipality.
Satara, Collector's Office, 17th July, 1883.

No. 9 of 1883.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER GENERAL, at NOON of the 19th OCTOBER, 1883, for the SUPPLY to this Department of 50,000 hogsheads of INDIAN, OR MANUFACTURED MALT LIQUOR IN WOOD for five years, from 1st April, 1885.

The Malt Liquor (one-third Ale and two-thirds Porter) in woods is to be delivered at the Canteens at one or more Stations mentioned below direct by the Contractor, and the Tenderers may either quote a rate for supply at all the Stations, or any of these Stations: in both cases the cost per hogshead of Malt Liquor deliverable at the Canteens at the Stations concerned, inclusive of all charges, to be quoted; the quantity required at each Station is shown in the Schedule:—

Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Mhow.
Deolali.	Baroda.	Karachi.
Poona.	Deesa.	Hyderabad.
Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	

Persons desirous of offering for the supply of Indian Malt Liquor should send samples with their Tenders.

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 18th October 1883 only, when they will be opened in this Office and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipts, viz., Rs. 1,000.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the one year's supply only, but the amount is not to exceed Rs. 20,000.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Lieut.-Col.,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, July 13, 1883.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, LAHORE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and of the PUNJAUB BANK, Limited.

UPON the application of the Official Liquidator, NOTICE is hereby given that the Court will, on the 16th day of October, 1883, proceed to pass orders in reference to the DISTRIBUTION of the REMAINING ASSETS of the PUNJAUB BANK, Limited.

The more immediate question for disposal is whether Depositors are entitled to interest; or whether (Depositors having been paid the amount of their respective Deposits in full with interest to 30th June, 1877,) the whole of the surplus assets should be divided amongst the shareholders.

All persons concerned are desired to attend this Court on the above date and to bring forward anything they may have to state in regard to the above question.

E. W. PARKER,
Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.
Lahore, the 14th June, 1883.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB,	OPOPONAX,
WHITE ROSE,	JASMIN,
FORGET-ME-NOT,	KISS-ME-QUICK,
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE, ALL SIZES.
SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
LACTOPEPTINE,
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
HOP BITTERS.
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER,
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.
HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.
TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.
Per box of 7lbs. As. 14.
AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS
from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.
SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
and all other articles in this material.
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Re. 1-4.
CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8
Capacity ¼ gall.	1½ galls.	2½ galls.	3½ galls.	5 galls.	

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per Tin As. 10 and Re. 1.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on FRIDAY, the 10th August, 1883, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To consider the Dock Extension Scheme recommended to the Port Trustees for adoption by the Dock Extension Committee and approved of by them.

2. To dispose of any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 30th July, 1883.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASELLAS & Co., Agents.

CHOLERA DROPS.

THIS preparation has long enjoyed a repute for its curative and preventative properties in CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA. Every household should have a bottle of this really effective remedy, which will be found invaluable in CASE OF EMERGENCY, in TRAVELLING and when beyond the reach of PROMPT MEDICAL AID.

Sold in bottles, As. 8 and 12 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW CROP.
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
(CHAPORE ESTATE.)

THESE TEAS may be compared favourably with any other of their kind, in point of excellence in quality, flavour and genuineness.

Sold in original packets of 1 lb.

Orange Pekoe	Re. 1 8
Universal Mixture	,, 1 2

B. S. MADON & Co.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"THE KING OF ALL."
KIMBALL'S AMERICAN
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

CIGARETTES.

"FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR" ..Rs. 1-6 and 1-8 per 100
"NEW VANITY FAIR" ..Rs. 1-8 and 1-10 ,, 100
"THE THREE KINGS" ..Re. 1-14 and 2-0 ,, 100

TOBACCOS.

"VANITY FAIR"
In Tin of ¼ lb. As. 12; ½ lb. Re. 1-6; and 1 lb. Rs. 2-10
"FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR"
In Tin ¼ lb. 12 As.; ½ lb. Re. 1-6; and 1 lb. Rs. 2-10
"OLD GOLD"
In Tin ¼ lb. 10 As.; ½ lb. Re. 1-2; and 1 lb. Rs. 2-0
"JACK AND JILL"
In Tin ¼ lb. 10 As.; and ½ lb. Re. 1-0

The above may be compared favourably with any other Brand in respect of Price and Quality.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!! Just received, a SELECT FEW, covered with PLUSH and LEOPARD SKIN, would make an excellent Present.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES excel all others for thoroughness of construction, workmanship, ease of management and the wide range of work produced. For cash or on the hiring system, with option of purchase. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a BARMAID for a Refreshment and Billiard's room. Apply W., this office.

THE "LONDON TIFFIN" ROOMS are now under the personal Superintendence of an ENGLISH LADY.

TO BE LET, in the Fort, cool airy QUARTERS, suitable for a Bachelor. Rent Rs. 40. Apply "X," care of this paper.

REQUIRED a dark bay Arab HORSE with black points, quiet in harness, height 14·2, age about six. Apply D., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING for a young lady, must be in the Fort. Liberal terms. Apply BONA FIDE, care of this office.

WANTED, a medium sized dog-cart and harness, in good condition, with young, strong, and sound Galloway. Apply stating full particulars, A. H. H., this office.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE for HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES, &c., is BARTON & COMPANY, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

MONEY ADVANCED at fair interest and favorable terms on substantial personal security. Business strictly confidential.—JAMES MAY & Co., 36, Meadow-st.

LITTLE DEVILS, per 100 Rs. 3-8. A choice luxury for smokers, made of the finest selected leaves of Habanah tobacco of an exquisite flavor.—Howard & Co., Fort.

FOR SALE, a Rudge Bicycle in good condition, rubber tyres, strong make, 54 inch wheel. Price only Rs. 110; will be sent to any part of India. M. M. M., care of Dooly Sing, Ajmere.

FOR SALE, a Remington's Type Writer, purchased in March last, for Rs. 450, will be disposed of for half its original value. M. M. M., care of Dooly Sing & Co., Ajmere.

WANTED, a PARSEE well acquainted with the business in SEEDS and WHEAT, to manage an Agency in the Interior. Apply with copies of testimonials to Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*. Bombay, 30th July, 1883.

TAILORING.—CHOICE GOODS in this department just to hand.—BADHAM, PILE & Co. Limited.

FOR SALE, a few FIREPROOF SAFES on STANDS. Apply to Mr. ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE, Meadow-street, Fort.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

WANTED, in a Solicitor's firm, TWO COPYING CLERKS. They must write neat and fast. Apply by letter to B. and H., care of this paper.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Rampart-row, West, Fort, Bombay, is most conveniently situated in the centre of all business places. Personal supervision of Proprietress.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.—Consignment of this well known brandy just received. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply GODOWN-KEEPER, LYON & Co.

"OUR SPECIALITE" Washing Tweed SUITS, guaranteed all-wool, Rs. 14, cash only. Y. A. LUCKA and Co., Tailors, Meadow-st., Fort, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 15, Meadow-str.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a BAND-MASTER from November next. Applicants, please apply, stating salary required and forwarding copies of testimonials, to BAND PRESIDENT, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Mhow.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passengers Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-4.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF you want really good sound COFFEE you MUST go to PEARSE'S Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

	Rs. a.
Bradshaw's Anglo-French Phrase Book	0 10
Bradshaw's Anglo-German Phrase Book	0 10
Bradshaw's Anglo-Italian Phrase Book	0 10
Bradshaw's Anglo-Spanish Phrase Book	10 0
Galton's Hints to Travellers	1 8

BAEDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Belgium and Holland	6 4	Southern Italy and Sicily	4 8
Central Italy	3 12	Norway and Sweden	5 12
Eastern Alps	9 12	Palestine and Syria	12 8
Lower Egypt and the Peninsula of Sinai	6 8	Paris and its Environs	3 12
Northern Germany	6 12	Rhine	3 12
		Switzerland	6 8

MURRAY'S HAND-BOOKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Algeria and Tunis	6 4	Rome	6 4
Bengal	12 8	Russia, Poland, Finland	11 4
Bombay	9 8	South Italy and Naples	6 4
Central Italy	6 4	Spain, 2 vols.	12 8
Denmark	3 12	Southern Germany	6 4
Egypt, 2 vols.	9 8	Austria, &c.	6 4
France, 2 vols.	9 8	Sweden	3 12
Holland and Belgium	3 12	Switzerland, Savoy, Piedmont, 2 vols.	6 4
Madras	9 8	Syria and Palestine	12 8
Mediterranean	12 8	Turkey in Asia, Constantinople, Cyprus, &c.	9 8
Northern Italy	6 4		
Norway	5 12		
Portugal	7 8		
Rhine and North Germany	6 4		

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO.'S HALF-TOLA NOTE PAPER.

	Rs. a.
Per Packet, 120 sheets	1 0
Envelopes to match, per 100	1 0
Large size paper, per 120 sheets	1 4
Envelopes to match, per 100	1 4

This paper is specially prepared for the
HALF ANNA INLAND POSTAGE.

One sheet of paper and one envelope weighing under half tola, being the half anna postage, and 3 sheets of paper and one envelope weighing under half ounce being the 4½ annas overland postage.

VALUE-PAYABLE PARCELS.—To those having no accounts with us, we recommend the VALUE PAYABLE SYSTEM, as a great convenience; it not only ensures safe transit (the Post Office being responsible for the value of the Parcels), but the trouble of procuring remittances for small sums are avoided.

THACKER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, COPPER PLATE PRINTERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, NEWSAGENTS.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded edges, corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge inofuded, and extending over pin plank. The wrest-plank is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and legs are panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the base, and like some badly constructed Pianos. We do not compare each of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonised case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 600.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 600

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronded keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.

Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm

SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES

With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.

Separate Lists with illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

JEFFRIES'
RACKET BALLS at Rs. 13 per gross.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

ASHANTER POCKET HAMMOCKS
Of the latest improvement.
Complete in neat Waterproof Cases.
Price Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 each.
AMERICAN HAMMOCKS at Rs. 5 each.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

DOUBLE ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
Or Portable Fire Engines.
Polished brass, each Rs. 4-12.
Ditto ditto, brass large size, each Rs. 10.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

POLO
CANES, with boxwood heads, each Rs. 2-12.
Balls, per dozen, Rs. 5-8.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

QUOITS.
4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs. at Annas 14 per lb.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

THE RAPID SHUTTLECOCK,
A NEW PARLOUR TOY.
THE Rapid Shuttlecock owing to its great simplicity is beyond all that has been made till now.
It is more elegant than the Battledore, and besides has the advantage of being a very attractive parlour toy. Either one person or several can play together may use it to play a Shuttlecock game and bat or to shoot at a target as the players may choose.
Price Re. 1 per box.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on the above and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 32 0	..
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	..
Eugene Cliquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 37 0	Rs. 60 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN
CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet Indien, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0

SPARKLING WINES.
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS, RHEINBERG.

Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	..
Moselle	,, 30 0	..
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	,, 30 0	..
Johannisberg Cabinet	,, 34 0	..

MOSELLE.

Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshofer (still)	,, 24 0	..
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	..

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	..
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, 30 0	..
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	..

From OTTO PHUMM, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 17 0
Moselblümchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 19 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, 23 0
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Josephshofer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johanisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	..
Latour Blanche	,, 30 0	..

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	,, 22 0	,, 25 0

ITALIAN WINES.
From Messrs. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.

Barbera	Rs. 20 0	..
Vin Grugustinsseux	,, 20 0	..
Barolo	,, 22 0	..
Nebialo	,, 22 0	..
Monforte Wine	,, 24 0	..
Vin Tinot Bianco	,, 30 0	..

CLARETS.
From H. & G. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, ..	,, 19 0
Chateau Lesville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lalitte	,, 14 0	..

From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Chateau Le Begorce	,, 24 0	..

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Lafite	,, ..	,, 28 0

From Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	..
St. Julien	,, 28 0	..

BRANDY.

F. Dassandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	..	..
M. & Spann	,, 25 0	..
Do. do. Gold Bars	..	..
M. & Spann	,, 30 0	..
Mr. Menard & Co.'s *** Cognac	,, 36 0	..
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac *** Very Old	,, 34 0	..

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	..

BEER.

		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	,, ..	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	,, ..
Ronsford Ritter Ale	,, 5 0	..

SUNDRIES.

		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Vin d'Hearh (Blitzes)	,, 29 0	..
Kummel, Superior	,, 30 0	..
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0	..
Do. do. small do. Flutes	,, 8 0	..

	Bottles.	Tins.
Condensed Milk per doz.	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Swiss Cheese in tins, (tin of from 21 to 40 lbs.	per lb.	0 11
Swedish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Isaiah Butter, French Preserved	per 1 lbs. tin	2 4
Danish Hams, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lb. each	per lb.	0 12
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large thin)	,,	2 2
Do. do. (small ..)	,,	1 8
Saussischen, (Small Sausages)	,,	1 8
Ramlwurste, (Smoked ,,)	,,	1 8
Saussischen (Small Sausages)	,,	1 8
Zungen in weln (Tongue in wine)	,,	1 12

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 13th June, 1883.

C. V. D'SOUZA, who has lately returned from Cape Town, announces to the public that he has OPENED a COACH-FACTORY at Girgaum Back Road, near the Gawasjee Patel Taak. Undertakes to execute orders promptly and carefully a very moderate rates. A trial is solicited.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.		
Do. F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. FO	do.	do.
lb. tins	ounces of 25 lbs.	per doz. lb.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. A W/I American	do.	do.
Do. U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do. No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Governmental Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 16 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	,, 750
Do. for 6 arc lights of 2,000 Candles, each			,, 1,200
Do. 8 do.	600	do.	,, 1,200
Do. 20 do.	500	do.	,, 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light

TELEGRAMS.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Mr. Durand will probably officiate as Foreign Secretary during the three months' absence of Mr. Grant.

THE FINANCE MEMBERSHIP.

No one will officiate for Sir Evelyn Baring between the time of his departure and Sir A. Colvin's arrival.

ARRIVAL AT SIMLA.

The Bilaspore Rajah has arrived here.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

The members of the Education Commission give a dinner this evening to Mr. Miller, to mark their appreciation of his services. Mr. Hunter is an invited guest.

PUNJAB REORGANIZATION SCHEME.

Sir C. Aitchison has decided that Messrs. Elsmie, Barkley, and Young shall meet and confer with Messrs. Ilbert, Fitzpatrick, and Mackenzie on the details of the improved appellate system to be introduced in connection with the Punjab reorganization scheme.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

NAPLES, JULY 29.

Casamicciola, a town on the Island of Ischia, was almost entirely destroyed to-day by an earthquake. The neighbouring villages have been severely damaged, and upwards of a thousand people killed, besides hundreds being injured.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF CAPTAIN WEBB.

NEW YORK, JULY 29.

The body of Captain Webb has been found at Lewiston, a town on the American side, seven miles north of the Falls.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant were delivered in London yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, homeward bound from Karrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here on the morning of the 29th instant.

SUEZ, JULY 30.

The Hall Line steamer Bretton Hall left Suez for Bombay, calling at Aden, at 5 o'clock a.m. yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera	3¾d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7 7-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4 per cent. "	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	50 7-16
Oriental Bank shares	£12
Chartered "	£23
Chartered Mercantile shares	£15-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£59

Arrivals—Deer Hill and Hathersage.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Manilla land line still interrupted.

Belgian-Bankok cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, July 29.

10 p.m.	79·6

MONDAY, July 30.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	81·7
Noon	83·0
4 p.m.	83·8

A MEETING of the Chamber of Commerce is to be held on the 10th August to consider the scheme for a new dock approved by the Port Trust Committee.

AMONGST the passengers going home by the P. and O. Company's s.s. Indus, which leaves with the mails to-day, are Dr. Arnott and Mr. F. Forbes Adam.

WE hear that it is purposed erecting a temporary hospital at Worlee, for the reception of cholera patients.

YESTERDAY, while the steamer Columbian was going out of harbour with a general cargo and about one thousand pilgrims on board for Jeddah, one of the pilgrims became riotous. The steamer put back, and the man was given in charge of the Water Police. The steamer left in the afternoon.

THROUGH service for traffic of all descriptions has been resumed on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MR. MACKINTOSH BALFOUR, who is about to retire from the position of Manager of the Bank of Bombay after occupying that position for several years, is to be entertained at dinner by the members of the Byculla Club on Saturday week, the 11th inst. Mr. Balfour will also, we understand, be entertained by the members of the Bombay Club before he leaves for England.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS left Bangalore on Sunday for Trichinopoly, whence His Excellency proceeds to Ootacamund, arriving there about Thursday next.

THE Hyderabad Council of Regency have given their sanction to the Nizam's desire to undertake the journey to Europe which was postponed owing to the sudden death of Sir Salar Jung.

A CRICKET match has been arranged to be played between representative teams of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies at Bangalore, the second week in September.

IN a very protracted suit brought by Thakersey Jaitha against Trecumjee Valjee and others, Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Pinhey delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court yesterday. It was an appeal from a decision given by Mr. Justice Bayley in favour of the plaintiff in August last. The hearing in the court below was one of the most protracted ever known in the High Court, and occupied forty-two days between January and June, 1882. Seventy-two witnesses were called in the case, and one hundred and seventy-seven exhibits were filed. Their lordships reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Bayley, and rejected the plaintiff's claim, with costs.

WITH reference to Mr. Shaw, the Madagascar Missionary, Mr. Edwd. Sell writes to the *Madras Mail* that that gentleman does not belong to the Church Missionary Society, for the C. M. S. has no mission in Madagascar.

SOME time ago a Committee composed of the following gentlemen was appointed by the Madras Government to discuss certain proposals made for the reconstruction and completion of the Madras Harbour Works :—Colonel Sankey, R.E., President ; Colonel Hasted, R.E. ; Captain Taylor, R. N. R. ; Captain T. E. Marshall, Mr. F. N. Thorowgood, Mr. Beardmore, members ; Major Bowen, R. E., secretary. These officers have completed their deliberations, and the report of the Committee has been sent on to the Home Government for their decision on the recommendations made. The Committee are strongly opposed to the abandonment of the harbour, as they are of opinion that the advantage already afforded in the way of shelter in its present incomplete state is sufficient to warrant the expenditure necessary to finish the works, especially when the shelter and advantages thus afforded, in time of war, to war vessels and merchantmen is taken into consideration. Acquiescing in the views held by the nautical men of the Committee, Captains Taylor and Marshall, they deprecate narrowing the entrance to the harbour, and recommend (1) that the existing entrance be closed, and (2) that a new one be formed 500 feet wide in 7 or 7½ half fathoms of water at the north-east angle of the harbour ; the whole costing, with minor works, Rs. 51,00,000.

THE Press Commissioner informs us that H. M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has appointed Mr. William Shortland Richards, Assistant at Constantinople, to undertake the duties of British Vice-Consul at Mosul.

ACCORDING to the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, a despatch from Rome announces that a confidential note from M. Jules Ferry has been forwarded to the Vatican, together with President Grévy's reply to the Pope's letter. M. Ferry, it is said, explained in this communication the position of the parties in France, and the general feeling prevailing in the country and the Chambers on religious matters, and the difficulty which the Government would experience in arresting the anti-clerical movement. The general conclusions of the note are understood to be conciliatory, and it is said that the Vatican has received a formal promise that the stipends of the deprived clergy shall be restored to them on the occasion of the national fête on the 14th July.

IN the course of a leading article on the Native Jurisdiction Bill, the *Indian Daily News* says :—"Lord Ripon himself has declared that only two men in all India are likely to be fitted to exercise the jurisdiction he would make a part of Indian law. It so happens that, although one of those men is a Bombay civilian, yet both are Bengalees. The men, too, who would in a few years come to exercise the jurisdiction are also Bengalees. There are two Parsee members of the Civil Service, but they are so junior in grade as to be, for the present, out of the argument."

DISCOURSING on the question whether Englishmen are foreigners in India, the *Englishman's* "Britannicus" thus delivers himself :—"I maintain that the people to whom the land of a country belongs are not foreigners in that country. The owners of land are those to whom the rent for that land is paid. The rent for the land of India is paid to the British people. Therefore the land of India belongs to them, and consequently the British people are not foreigners in India." It is not wonderful that a man should be found in Calcutta, just now, to write such stuff, but it is a wonder that a daily newspaper should be found to give up columns of its space to it for days and weeks and months, and yet survive !

MR. ARTHUR G. LUCKMAN, B.A., Keble College, Oxford, Head-Master of the Allahabad Boys' High School, informs the local paper in the following terms how he would propose to "meet the difficulties of climate and the consequent apathy and idleness that exist" :—

(1) Build a first-class boarding-house with every appliance to promote health, such as is now being built, where we shall have such accommodation as will obviate the difficulty of boys living in their sleeping-room all day. (2) Build a good gymnasium, with means of keeping it cool, in order that the healthy and active boys may be employed during part of the day ; and also built a carpenter's shop, where boys can pick up useful knowledge. (3) Supply a good library with wholesome and improving books : this I consider a most important point, as I have been much struck how little boys read in India compared with boys at home. (4) Build a swimming bath. By such means I thoroughly believe that we shall be able to battle with the almost overpowering difficulties the climate presents to us, and moreover, we shall be supplying education to boys in its fullest sense, not the limited part of infusing knowledge as must be the case in our present circumstances. I can only hope that these suggestions may induce many a person to come forward liberally and help the Committee in their endeavours to supply a good education for boys."

THE Eton and Harrow cricket match was commenced on the day the mail left, and at a quarter to five in the afternoon, Eton were all out for 231 (A. H. Studd 64, and F. Marchant 93) ; and Harrow had made 20 for one wicket.

THE Indian troopships are to be ready for the autumnal relief service at the beginning of September, or about a week earlier than was intended in ordinary circumstances. This is stated to be due to the fact that they are to be sent out by way of the Cape instead of through the Suez Canal, owing to the outbreak of cholera in Egypt.

THE Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Christopher Wordsworth) has addressed to the archdeacons and rural deans of his diocese a letter announcing his impending resignation.

THE *Athenæum* says :—Sir Richard Temple intends to print, under the title of "Eastern Experience," a selection of his essays and of the addresses delivered by him on various occasions. Mr. Murray is the publisher.

THE *Globe* hears that Mr. Healy made a recantation of his denunciation of what he called "the idiotic circular of the Pope," and that this recantation was forwarded to Rome by the Catholic Bishop of Clogher to account for the priestly assistance given at the Monaghan election to the Parnellite candidate.

THE Channel Tunnel scheme is threatened from a new quarter. It is to have a rival in a Channel bridge. M. Achard has brought a Bill into the French Chamber to obtain power for making soundings from Cape Grisnez to Folkestone with the object of constructing a viaduct between these points. The scheme has not yet reached a very advanced stage, as the promoters "only ask from the State the verification and control of the soundings in order to accurately determine the nature and consistence of the bottom of the sea, and the depth of the water above the line proposed to be followed ; and claim neither a subvention nor a guarantee of interest." Seeing how much it is the fashion nowadays to ask for everything from the State, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, these promoters must be admitted to be very modest. Meanwhile the plan comes in the very nick of time, when the Channel Tunnel debate is flagging, to arouse a new and interesting controversy as to the comparative danger of invasion by tunnel and invasion by viaduct.

THE joint committee appointed by both Houses of Parliament to consider and report upon the general question of the Channel Tunnel met on Tuesday, (July 10, to consider the report of Lord Lansdowne, the chairman, and the reports prepared by other members of the committee. The report of Lord Lansdowne declared substantially in favour of the tunnel, and on this the committee first divided, rejecting the report by six votes to five. The minority were Lord Lansdowne, Lord Aberdare, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Peel, and the majority were Lord Devon, Lord Camperdown, Lord Barrington, Sir Massey Lopes, Sir Hussey Vivian, and Colonel Harcourt. The committee then proceeded to discuss the remaining reports, of which there were five. All of these were hostile to the scheme, but on different grounds, the reasons advanced in one report for opposing the scheme conflicting with the reasons advanced in another, which arrived, however, at the same conclusion. On the reports of Sir H. Vivian and Lord Barrington, the numbers were equal, which was equivalent to their rejection ; and as none of the remaining reports gained the approval of the majority, it was ultimately resolved that the report to Parliament should be confined simply to the facts that four were in favour of the scheme and six against it, and that no distinct declaration beyond this could be agreed upon.

THE answer of Sir Charles Dilke to Viscount Folkestone on Tuesday, July 10, settles the question of the adoption of quarantine regulations in England. There is to be no quarantine, in the strict sense of the word, at English ports. Absolute quarantine, or the exclusion of all persons coming from infected places until they have undergone a period of isolation, is impossible to work, and any partial adoption of the principle would be ineffectual. The alternative proposed is a system of medical inspection which aims at obtaining the seclusion of actually infected persons and the disinfection of ships, and of articles that may have received infection from the sick." This milder system has high medical authority in its favour, and it may be hoped, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that under it, as Sir C. Dilke said, the country will be found "fully prepared against an invasion of cholera," as fully at least as in the present state of our knowledge and our sanitary arrangements it is possible to be.

LORD NORTHBROOK has sent the following circular to all the subscribers to the Northbrook Indian Society :—

"The Earl of Northbrook, president, begs, on behalf of the Northbrook Indian Society, to thank all those who have, in answer to the circulars issued some time ago, so liberally contributed towards the funds necessary to carry out the objects of the society. He is able to congratulate all interested in the movement upon the success which has so far been attained and the support that the society and club has received. The measure of that support can be best estimated by a reference to the list of gentlemen present on the occasion of the opening of the new building by the patron of the society, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Earl of Northbrook and the committee, however, desire to take this opportunity of reminding the supporters of the society in India that the primary object of the society was to afford facilities for the education of young Indian gentlemen in England, and they hope that now that the society has been placed in a firm position its advantages will be recognized by parents and guardians in India."

All communications relative to the supervision of young Indian gentlemen in England should be addressed to Captain M'Neile, Northbrook Indian Society, 3, Whitehall-gardens, London.

THE highest score in the first stage (1st part) of the Queen's Prize Competition at Wimbledon was 96, by Captain Young, 2nd Renfrew Volunteers. The improvement in the shooting over last year, notwithstanding the bad weather, was very apparent. While in 1882 some of those who made 93 were at the top, some scores of 78 were in the list. This year the 300 leading scores were made up of one of 96, two of 95, one of 94, two of 93, three of 92, nine of 91, twelve of 90, 15 of 89, 17 of 88, 30 of 87, 46 of 86, 43 of 85, 47 of 84, 58 of 83, and 14 of 82. The top places are held by Captain Young, 2nd Renfrew, Private Patterson, of the same corps (95), and Private Marks, 9 the 2nd, Cornwall (95). Amongst the 300 are to be found the names of Private Peter Rae, of Stirling, and Major Pearse, of Devon, the Queen's Prizemen of 1874 and 1878 ; Private Young, of the 1st Herts, who took the silver medal both in 1870 and 1874 ; and Private Lowe, Queen's Westminster, and Sergeant Ingram, 3rd Lanark, who gained a similar honour in 1878 and 1881 respectively. McVittie, of Dumfries, already the holder of six Queen's badges, and whose name has been associated with rifle shooting for a long time, is also in the list. No doubt the increase in the size of the inner at 200 yards had a great deal to do with the high figures, but at the other ranges also there is shown a remarkable improvement.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S indictment (the *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on July 12) may be dismissed with one remark. The evidence of the injured party upon any trial is always allowed considerable weight. Alexandria contains probably 2,000 indirect sufferers from the massacres of the 11th of June. While, roughly speaking, perhaps 70 per cent. of these consider Arabi to be responsible for the outbreak, 30 per cent. acquit him. But I have met with no single individual who does not express unbounded gratitude to Omar Pasha Lutfi for his conduct on that occasion, and regard the accusation in question with contempt. For myself I am in no sense a sufferer, and I was a consistent opponent of nearly every act of Omar Pasha Lutfi's prior official career. But I am compelled to acknowledge that a charge against Lord Randolph Churchill of having been the direct instigator of the Phœnix Park tragedy would not seem to me more ridiculous than the charge he has preferred.

THE arrangements for lighting the Royal Courts of Justice in London, carried out by the Swan United Electric Light Company, were practically completed and tried for the first time on June 29, in the presence of many ladies and gentlemen, especially invited. In all there were at work 625 Swan lamps and six Compton arc lamps, the latter, each of 4,000 candle power, being arranged in a line down the Great Hall, where they were seen to advantage, and burned with perfect absence of "flicker." The generating machinery is placed in an iron shed to the left of the main building and consists of a compound steam-engine capable of driving 400 of the Swan lamps and six arc lamps at the same time. In order to provide for the lighting of the remainder, eighty-two horse-power Faure Sellon-Volckmar accumulators are placed in the vaults to the eastward side of the crypt. These, when fully charged, are sufficient to light six of the courts for eight hours without any aid from the steam-engine.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK CHARLES NAPIER GOLDNEY, 43rd Regiment, Assam Native Infantry, has proceeded on four months' leave from Calcutta under the Regulations of 1875.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of Sub-Assistant Commissary-General Lieutenant H. R. Marrett as Assistant to the Superintendent of the Hissar Cattle Farm.

AN officer on furlough in England under the Rules of 1868, and in receipt of furlough pay at 2s. the rupee at the time of vacating his regimental command, may continue to draw at that rate for the remainder of his furlough.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the New Secretariat, at 11 a. m. on Monday next, the 6th August, for examination in the native languages :—Hindoostanee High Standard.—Lieut. C. A. Kemball, East Yorkshire (att. 17th N. I.) ; Lieut. G. Davies, Yorkshire (att. 27th N. I.), ; Lieut. H. T. Keeny, Royal Manchester Fusiliers (att. 1st Lancers) ; Lieut. P. R. Legh, Duke of Cornwall L. I. (att. 9th N. I.) ; and Lieut. H. C. Powell, 9th Regiment N. I.—Urdu High Proficiency.—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Hollowes, East Yorkshire.—Persian Higher Standard.—Captain M. Lyde, 30th Regiment N. I.—Persian Lower Standard.—Lieut. J. W. C. Hutchinson, King's Own Borderers (att. 23rd Regiment N. I.).

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, July 28.—The barometer changes noticed yesterday continue, so that the pressure still increases over Northern and Central India, and decreases over Bombay and the peninsula. Owing to paucity of information the position of the Bengal depression cannot be ascertained. The winds generally are unchanged, but show a slight tendency to get back to the south-west at some north-western stations, and the air at Simla and in the North-West Provinces is drier. Rain is still quite absent from India west of Bareilly and north of the Satpuras, and is scanty generally. Rain to-day :—Mercara, 3 inches ; Benares, 1¼ inch ; Lucknow and Goa, ½ inch. Previously Bahraich had 2 inches, Deesa 1½ inch, Gorakhpur and Satara nearly 1 inch.

July 29.—The pressure has increased everywhere, and the depression recently noticed over Bengal is filling up. The position and the areas of highest and lowest pressures are unaltered. The wind also is little changed, remaining generally westerly except over Bengal and Burmah, where it is southerly. Rain is still far from general, the only places at which any has fallen being Bengal, Mysore, Burmah, and the stations of Jubbulpore and Sutna. Elsewhere the weather is dry and generally fine. Rain to-day :—Jubbulpore, 3 inches ; Calcutta, Mysore, Rangoon, over 1 inch ; Gya and Sutna, nearly 1 inch. Previously, Akyab had 2 inches ; Subsagar and Goa, 1 inch ; Hazaribagh, Golpalpore, and Tonghoo, ¾ inch.

POONA.—The rainfall gauged at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, to the evening of the 27th July was 16 inches 67 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regd. ..	56	56 70	53 80	60 34
29 Sunday	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
30 Monday	0 10	0 08	0 05	0 06
Total	56 80	57 78	53 97	60 40
Corresponding date last year	34 21	63 83	61 52	63 43

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Indus, Captain D. S. Shallard, will sail to-day for London, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Dr. J. Arnott.
Mr. F. Forbes Adam.
Mr. E. W. Campbell.
Mr. D. Morris.
Major W. P. Harrison.
Mrs. Kipling.
Mrs. Floyd.
Mrs. Neville.
Surg.-Major J. O'Brien.
Mr. J. W. Russell.
Mr. J. H. Stewart.
Mr. J. Whitehead.
Mr. W. Chadwick.
Mrs. Hannaut.
Lieut. Gilbert Jones.
Lieut. Prendergast.
Mr. N. Grimwade.
Mr. R. F. Rambaut.
Major R. Patch.
Mrs. R. Bruce Foote.
Captain C. D. Cane.
Mr. Morrison.
Mr. W. R. Lawrence.
Lieut. H. J. Kunhardt.
Mr. G. C. Kilby.
Major R. N. Hubberstey.
Mr. F. W. Comberay.
Lieut. W. H. Coombs.
Mr. W. C. Hughes.
Mr. A. G. Paule

FOR VENICE.

Dr. Coward. Miss Coward.

The following passages have been engaged :—

The s. s. Gwalior, Captain M. de Horne, sailing on 7th Aug. :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. G. Greig.
Mr. & Mrs. G. F. M. Grant.
Major T. C. Manderson.
Dy. Surg.-General H. W. Bellew.
Surg.-Major T. Robinson.

The s. s. Siam, Captain E. Ashdown, sailing on 14th Aug. :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. Mackintosh Balfour.
Capt. W. B. Ferris.
Capt. and Mrs. W. H. C. Wyllie.

The s. s. Venetia, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailing on 21st Aug. :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Col. E. B. Salden. Lieut.-Col. H. Grey.

THE BENGALEE APPEAL BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

TO-DAY (July 13), the appeal of "Banerjee *v.* The Chief Justice and Judges of Bengal" came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The High Court at Calcutta had committed the appellant, who was editor of *The Bengalee*, to prison for two months, dating from the 5th May last, for contempt of court. The terms of imprisonment had expired, but at the time the petition for leave was presented the applicant was still in custody.

Mr. Cowie, Q.C., with Mr. Woodroffe, appeared for the petitioner, whose applicant was not opposed. The learned counsel addressed himself to the question of law, which he raised as to the jurisdiction of the High Court at Calcutta to order the commitment of the present petitioner and referred to the petition now before their lordships, which was independent of the memorial laid before the Governor-General to which no answer had been given. The petition for special leave to appeal set forth that the petitioner had since 1879 been the editor and proprietor of *The Bengalee*, a weekly newspaper in the English language, printed and published at Calcutta. Some remarks had been made on the 20th April last in *The Brahmo Public Opinion*, as to the action taken by Mr. Justice Norris, one of the judges of the High Court, in having made an order that a stone symbol of a Bengal bull should be erected in the corridor of the court for identification. The paragraph was set out in the petition, and the petitioner, believing that the statement was correct, wrote and published the article in which he reflected on the conduct of Mr. Justice Norris in strong terms, and said that the judge was unfitted for his position. On the 3d of May last a rule was served on the petitioner, "In the matter of Ram Coomar Dey, the printer and publisher, and of Surendra Nath Banerjee, the editor of the periodical work entitled *The Bangalee*." They were ordered to attend on the 4th of May, at the sitting of the Court, to show cause why they should not be committed, or otherwise dealt with according to law, for contempt of court, alleged to have been committed by them, in having unlawfully published an article in *The Bangalee* on the 28th of April containing certain contemptuous and defamatory matter in of and concerning Mr. Justice Norris. The appellant exonerated the printer, Ram Coomar, and admitted that he (the former) had composed the article on his own responsibility, and that he was truly sorry that he had been misled in making the remarks. He submitted the Court had no jurisdiction, and he asked for time. The Advocate, who appeared for him, speaking for himself said he was not prepared to ask for time ; that he had a right to question the jurisdiction of the Court ; and that no waiver of his advocate could confer a jurisdiction on the Court which it did not possess. On the next morning, the 5th May, the Chief Justice proceeded to deliver judgment, and, in accordance with the judgment of the other judges, who agreed with him, the appellant was on the 5th May committed for a period of two calendar months. He submitted that the sentence was illegal ; that he was at the time of the sentence a member of the Corporation of the town of Calcutta, and had been advised that by reason of such sentence he was now disqualified ; that he had presented a memorial to the Governor-General praying that the sentence be suspended during the hearing of the memorial, and that, so far as he could ascertain, no steps had been taken with respect to it. He, therefore, submitted that the question of jurisdiction involved in his case was of general public importance, and of serious consequence to himself, and to the liberty of the subject in India. He, therefore, prayed for special leave to appeal from the judgment and sentence of imprisonment.

Mr. Cowie read the several paragraphs in the petition and the judgment of the Chief Justice, and of Mr. Justice Miller, who differed as to the punishment to be inflicted. The libel was out of court on a judge, and the question was whether the Court had jurisdiction to award punishment. After a long legal discussion Sir Barnes Peacock said their Lordships would give judgment on Wednesday.—*Evening Standard.*

THE CHOLERA SCARE IN BRINDISI.

REUTER'S Agent at Brindisi, telegraphed as follows on the 8th inst :—The steamer Surat, belonging to the P. and O. Company, arrived here on Friday morning with the homeward India mail, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been delivered in London to-morrow evening. But before the mail steamer reached Brindisi, the populace, fearing the introduction of cholera from Egypt, had determined that the mails should not be landed, and when the Surat arrived, it was found impossible, owing to the attitude of the people, to convey the letters on shore, notwithstanding that it was represented that there was no risk of infection as the mails had been placed in tarred bags before passing through Egypt in accordance with the sanitary regulations, and further that the Surat had a clean bill of health, and that there was no case of sickness among her crew or passengers. An offer was finally made to fumigate the mails, but this proposition was also rejected. In the meanwhile the Italian authorities ordered the Surat to proceed to Varignano, near Spezia, on the Gulf of Genoa, with the mails and passengers to undergo 20 days' quarantine. An appeal was immediately lodged against this order on the ground that there was no justification for it except a clerical error on the part of the authorities at Alexandria which gave the number of the officers and crew on the bill of health as 156, instead of the correct number, 151. Thereupon the intervention of the British Ambassador in Rome and the receipt of a telegram from the Italian Consul at Alexandria, stating that the number 156 was a mistake, the Italian authorities maintained their decision and the Surat was compelled to leave the harbour yesterday morning. The steamer remained cruising off the port until instructions arrived from the P. and O. Company in London directing her commander not to go to Spezia, but to proceed to Trieste, where the quarantine regulations are less stringent. The Surat accordingly left at 8 o'clock yesterday evening for Trieste, where it is intended to land the mails to be forwarded overland to London. The passengers from Egypt will have to undergo the usual quarantine. The continental passengers from India by the corresponding steamer Sutlej will go on in that vessel to Plymouth, where she is due about the 17th inst.

The Roman correspondent of the *Standard* says that the sending of the Indian mail into quarantine at Brindisi has given great satisfaction in the south. At Naples a sanitary cordon is kept with great rigour ; four ships are always on the look out. While the Government are taking these precautions, a certain portion of the press, unfortunately, prefers to dwell upon what is most calculated to irritate and alarm the public mind. A pamphlet published by Ernesto Mezabotta speaks of England's "nauseating mercantile cynicism," which has, in every way, facilitated the propagation of contagion in Egypt and Europe, and declares that the Italian Government has been culpably weak in not adopting preventive measures earlier. The *Gazzetta d' Italia* hears that, in the event of the cholera show ing signs of spreading, the Italian autumn manœuvres will be deferred ; but there is no official confirmation of this rumour.

THE TONKING EXPEDITION.—DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

AN important debate on the Tonking expedition took place on Tuesday in the French Chamber, when M. Challemel-Lacour, in reply to interpellations, said that the French forces at present in Tonking were sufficient to meet the exigencies of the situation. "Vengeance for the affair at Hanoi," was the first step to be taken. Should unforeseen difficulties arise the Government would act for the best if the Chambers were not sitting ; and if it was necessary they would not hesitate specially to convene them. He would promise that without their assent neither the soldiers nor the money of France should be risked. Tu Duc had become the enemy of France, and France must fight against him. Only Tonking delta would be occupied. There was no intention of effecting the conquest of Annam. With regard to China, M. Challemel-Lacour said :—

I can assure you that the rumours of an aggression on the part of China are without foundation ; assurance may be felt that peaceful relations will be maintained. Should, however, China be tempted to follow mischievous counsels, the Chamber would not hesitate energetically to defend the interests of the country—(loud and prolonged applause from the Centre). Nothing, however, indicates such intentions. The policy of the Government in the extreme East is perfectly simple ; it is to secure the fulfilment of treaties and to preserve and extend existing relations. France is on excellent terms with Japan and Siam, and rejoices in their prosperity. We are disposed to practise the same policy as regards China. We ask China not to impede our action in Tonking.

During the debate a very noisy and disgraceful scene occurred, M. Paul de Cassagnac calling M. Jules Ferry a "liar" and a "coward." A vote of censure was immediately demanded and pronounced, and the House sentenced M. de Cassagnac to [illegible] of the day was subsequently carried by 371 to 82 :—"The Chamber having heard the declarations of the Government confides in their firm and prudent policy, and passes to the order of the day."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Hong Kong telegraphs that the neighbourhood of Hanoi is flooded in consequence of the recent heavy rains, and military operations will be impossible until the waters subside. In the meantime the Annamese continue to strengthen their position, and are placing numerous obstructions in the River Sangkoi, in order to increase the difficulties of the French troops. The European residents at Hong Kong are said to be unanimously of opinion that China will not venture upon a war with France, but will indirectly render assistance to the Annamese. If this course is resolved upon, there can be no doubt that it will seriously protract the duration of hostilities.

MR. OSCAR WILDE ON AMERICA.

MR. OSCAR WILDE lectured on Tuesday night (July 10) in the Princes' Hall, Piccadilly, on his recent tour in America, entitling his address "Personal Impressions of America." The steamer in which he was conveyed anchored outside New York on a wild stormy night, yet "there suddenly leaped on board from a small steamer what I can only suppose to be the literary pirates of America coming to seize the first manuscript on board. These turned out to be the first interviewers. They at once came to me and asked me my opinion concerning America. Not having seen it, I was entirely unbiassed on the subject, and I gave, on the whole, a very flattering account of my experiences of America as far as it had gone. Now that I have seen it it is more difficult. If you ask me," he said, "what first struck my attention in New York, I would say it was this, that if the Americans are not the most well-dressed people in the world they are certainly the most comfortably dressed. I saw no rags in New York at all. . . . One is struck with the prosperity that is seen everywhere ; and the second thing that strikes one is that everybody seems to be in a hurry of some kind." No cities like our Warwick or Gloucester ; all of them more like our Liverpool or Birmingham ; everywhere great bridges, everywhere the electric light applied more perfectly than anywhere else in the world, and everywhere scientific knowledge brought to bear for the comfort and use of man. Starting on his travels from New York, Mr. Wilde noted that while constantly talked to, he was never addressed as "stranger," but frequently as "sir," sometimes as "captain," and latterly on his journey as "colonel." The Pullman car he described as a very enjoyable and luxurious mode of travelling, were it is not for the boys constantly running up and down, selling every kind of literature and every kind of eatable. "These boys, to a certain extent, hurt my feelings. I found they were selling a copy of my own poems for ten cents. I used to draw them aside and explain to them that I got no profit at all out of these editions ; but they only said, 'Well, but we do.'" "As regards Nature in America," he observed, "when one lands it rather tries to bully one by its enormous size. It behaves like a big boy in a private school. It says it is so much bigger than everything else that one has to admire it. But I confess it is not the big things in America that are to be admired at all. Niagara, as the classic Ocean, is extremely disappointing." From the base was the place to see the falls. But he found that it was necessary to wear a suit of oilskin—the most unbecoming form of dress, he supposed, ever invented. It was only when he was in the case of Mr. Pritchard, British Consul at Tahiti, who was arrested by the French Commandant on the pretence of instigating disturbances during the French protectorate of the island, and was only released on condition of his leaving the island. The French Government afterwards paid an indemnity to Mr. Pritchard for the outrage.

It is understood that despatches containing full particulars of the affair at Tamatave will not reach the Foreign Office before the end of the month. In the meantime the Government are dependent upon whatever news may reach them by telegraph from Zanzibar.—*Globe*, July 13.

OPINIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

IN Berlin it is stated that the news of French high-handedness towards English officials and subjects in Madagascar was received with almost blank incredulity. It is believed there must be some misunderstanding in the matter, or that an inquiry into the painful affair will reveal faults on both sides. The *National Zeitung* thinks that if Mr. Gladstone's story is anything like correct, the French Admiral acted with masterfulness as incomprehensible as it was out of place. "The conduct of France in Madagascar," it continues "has greatly damaged the trade with the Islands." The *Vossische Zeitung* remarks : —"France is playing a dangerous game. With respect to the Tonquin, Annam, and China affairs they were less surprising, as the world had been long prepared for them. But what we read in to-day's papers about her doings in Madagascar is perfectly incredible. . . . Such conduct is so contrary to the principles recognised by all civilised nations, that we must charitably assume, for the sake of Admiral Pierre and his countrymen, that they acted under some misunderstanding." The *Boersen Zeitung* thinks that the conduct of the French Admiral is quite incomprehensible ; while the *Tageblatt* observes that if only a small portion of the intelligence from Tamatave turn out to be true, there will undoubtedly ensue serious explanations between the Cabinets of Paris and London, "for in such things England is not to be trifled with." The *National Gazette* writes :—"The dark points on the horizon of French and English friendship are visibly increasing. Diplomacy will be sorely tried to effect a satisfactory settlement of this serious incident. The event will naturally cause much excitement in England, and the Government will have to employ great prudence to prevent the boiling over of patriotic ebullition." The *Berliner Tageblatt* says :—"This incident will certainly bring about very serious explanations between the London and Paris Cabinets, for England does not usually take such things in jest. It is yet too early to say what steps the Imperial Government will take to obtain satisfaction for French presumption towards the German Consular flag at Tamatave."

The whole Vienna Press declares that Admiral Pierre's conduct towards the British flag and Consul is an unparalleled offence, for which ample satisfaction must be given if the French wish to avert a dispute which they would have reason bitterly to deplore. The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* hints that a conflict may arise with the other Powers whose Consuls were insulted.

The Italian Press also comments on the incident. The *Bersagliere* says :—"The events which have taken place in Tamatave are extremely grave and we comprehend the emotion they must have produced in London. The English Government, however, has shown itself worthy to represent the great British nation. France will hardly venture to reply to England with a circular in the style of M. Barthelemy Saint Hilaire." The *Diritto* says : "For an English Prime Minister and one so cautious, so liberal, and so friendly towards France, to have been obliged to speak out as he has done, argues a very grave state of affairs. As communications are to be made to the French Government, we must await their issue. Meanwhile we trust that M. Ferry and M. Challemel-Lacour will leave nothing undone to save their country from a war with England."

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Public Opinion quotes as follows under the heading "The French Insult to England" :—

Standard, July 12.

It is seldom that the proceedings in the House of Commons on a Wednesday afternoon are of such grave importance as were those of yesterday. Replying to a question put to him by Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gladstone stated that the recent French bombardment of Tamatave had been followed by a series of unfortunate incidents which it is impossible to regard otherwise than as insults to the British Representatives and the British flag. At the moment of the bombardment the British Consul was dangerously ill, but his illness did not prevent the French Commander, after the occupation had taken place, from arresting his Secretary in his presence, adding the further order that he himself should leave the place within twenty-four hours. Seven hours before the expiration of the time allotted, our Consul died. In addition to the insult offered to the Consul, the French Commander prevented communication between the English men-of-war and the shore. The Captain of Her Majesty's ship Dryad attempted to protest against the conduct of the French Admiral, but was only allowed to do so verbally. Two days later, a Mr. Shaw, a missionary of the London Missionary Society, was arrested and held as a spy, all inquiries about him being met by the reply that "the law must take its course." These acts constitute a very grave indictment for the Government of one civilised nation to have to prefer against the agents of another. It must, however, be remembered that, as yet, it is no more than a charge fairly attested. We can hardly believe that French officials can, even in Madagascar, have so far lost sight of what is due to civilisation and to the comity of nations, as to have behaved in the way alleged

Palmerston. The French, according to our views, have no particular business at Madagascar; but then, no more had they at Tahiti. We cannot doubt that to-day, as forty years ago, the British Government will be serious and firm, and the French Government ready to recognize the justice and the necessities of the case.

THE SUEZ CANAL AGITATION.

On Friday (July 6) M. de Lesseps arrived in London, accompanied by his son M. Charles de Lesseps, in order to confer with the English Government as to the terms of an arrangement for the construction of a second Suez Canal.

THE MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

On Wednesday (July 11) Mr. Childers read the following "heads of agreement between the representatives of her Majesty's Government and the President of the Suez Canal Company," in the House of Commons.

1. The company to construct a second canal, as far as possible parallel to the present canal, of width and depth sufficient to meet the requirements of maritime construction, settled in agreement with the English directors.

2. The second canal to be completed, if possible, by the end of 1888.

3. The company to reduce the dues and tolls as follows:—From the 1st of January, 1884, ships in ballast to pay 2½ f. per ton less than ships with cargoes; after the profits (interest and dividend) have been distributed at the rate of 21 per cent., half the pilotage dues to be remitted from the following 1st of January; after the profits as above are 23 per cent., the rest of the pilotage dues to be similarly remitted; after the profits as above are 25 per cent., the transit dues of 10 f. per ton to be reduced by 50 c. to 9 f. 50 c.; after the profits as above are 27½ per cent., a further 50 c. to be taken off; after the profits as above are 30 per cent., a further 50 c. to be taken off; for every additional 3 per cent., distributed profits, 50 c. to be taken off to a minimum of 5 f. per ton.

4. No two reductions of pilotage or transit dues to take place in the same year.

5. If the distributed profits should fall off, an increase of transit dues to take place according to the same scale, but no two increases to take place in one year.

6. On the first occasion of a vacancy, one of the English directors to be nominated by the president for election as vice-president and thereafter one of the English directors to be always a vice-president.

7. The English director now acting as honorary member of the Comité de Direction to become a regular member when vacancies permit, and thereafter one of the English directors to be always a member of the Comité.

8. Two of the English directors to be always members of the Commission des Finances.

9. An English officer selected by her Majesty's Government to be appointed by the Board "Inspecteur de la Navigation," his functions to be determined in agreement with the English directors.

10. The company to engage in future a fair proportion of English pilots.

11. Her Majesty's Government to use their good offices to obtain the necessary concession (*a*) for the land required for the new canal and its approaches; (*b*) for the Sweet Water Canal between Ismailia and Port Said on the basis already accepted by her Majesty's Government; (*c*) for the extension of the term of the original concession for so many years as will make a new term of ninety-nine years from the date of the completion of the second canal. In consideration of such extension the company to pay annually, from the commencement of the new term of ninety-nine years, to the Egyptian Treasury 1 per cent. of the total net profits, after the statutory reserve.

12. Her Majesty's Government to lend to the company by instalments as required for the construction of the works, including the Sweet Water Canal, not more than £8,000,000, at 3½ per cent. interest, with a sinking fund calculated to repay the capital in fifty years, such sinking fund not to commence until after the completion of the works.

13. These heads of agreement to be at once communicated to the House of Commons. They will be developed in full detail in a resolution of the council of administration of the company, the terms of which will have been settled in accord with Her Majesty's Government. That resolution will be communicated to Her Majesty's Government for formal acceptance. The agreement, however, and the acceptance of the resolution will have no effect until the necessary authority has been obtained from Parliament.

Mr. Bourke said that of course it would be impossible for him to enter upon any discussion of so important a document then, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer would allow him to say that he was quite sure that no proposal coming from Her Majesty's Government which was calculated to develope the policy of Lord Beaconsfield (cheers) would be received unfavourably on that side of the House.

The right hon. Gentleman had said that the English Government would use its influence to obtain a concession, and he should like to know with whom. (Hear, hear) He founded the question chiefly on a despatch of Lord Granville about nine years ago, in which he said that the company was an Egyptian company. The second question he would like to ask was, what security had been taken against any foreign Power or Powers stopping our communications with India via the Suez Canal? The third question he wished to ask was would it be within our rights of peace to take military measures for the protection of the Canal? He wished also to know whether the new canal was to be the property of the old company, and whether the French and Egyptian Courts were to have jurisdiction over the canal, and would the arrangement entered into preclude any other company of English capitalists or others from taking up a similar scheme; and after all the sacrifices England had made were they to understand that the relations of the Canal company to Great Britain would remain substantially the same as those which have hitherto existed, or whether British capital was without securing the sovereign rights for protection?

Mr. Gladstone.—I do not think the right hon. gentleman can expect me to answer these questions relating to matters of the gravest importance and put *viva voce* across the table, specifically at the present moment. As far as I can gather the purport of them, there are three relating to matters that are germane to the agreement, and three relating to high questions of policy connected with the canal. With regard to the questions of high policy, it is quite obvious we should have communication with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs before answering them, but, as far as regards the other questions, I may say the reversion of the Canal to the Egyptian Government will remain unchanged, and that the domicile of the Canal will continue to be in Paris as it is at present. With regard to the question whether another canal could be formed, that, of course, is a question of high policy, but there is nothing in the arrangement with M. de Lesseps that bears upon that question. Perhaps as far as regards these questions the answers I have given may be sufficient; but if not the right hon. gentleman will be good enough to give notice of them.

Mr. Bourke said he would put the questions upon the paper.

Sir S. Northcote asked when it was proposed to submit these proposals for the ratification of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I will lay this paper on the table to-day, and we shall lay a more extensive report from the British directors on the table in a few days.

Mr. Norwood understood that the Vice-President of the Canal was to be an Englishman, but he did not understand that the number of English directors was to be greatly increased. He would ask if that was so.

Sir H. Wolff also asked whether it was not intended to increase the voting power of the English directors, and whether the Government were actually restricting the number of English directors on the Council of the Canal to the number fixed by Lord Beaconsfield's Government. He also wished to ask the manner in which the money was to be raised, and whether that money was to be added to the National Debt of the country by a loan, and whether there was anything in the shape of a guarantee to be given, because if a loan were guaranteed that could be done without applying to Parliament. The principle was established that the Crown could give a guarantee without the sanction of Parliament, and he, therefore, wanted to know whether the Government proposed to obtain the money by additional taxation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—On the financial question, the money will be raised very similarly to the £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 raised for the purchase of the Canal shares. As to the suggestion of the hon. member that we might avoid coming to Parliament for the money by guaranteeing a loan, I both doubt the fact that we have power to do so, and I greatly doubt the policy. We carefully considered the point of adding to the number of English directors, and it was not in our opinion any actual advantage to this country unless we had insisted on obtaining an absolute majority for our directors. Of course when we come into full enjoyment of our share, I think in 1894, the whole question of the position of the shareholders will be different; but I now adhere to the opinion that it would not be of any advantage to the country to add to the number of directors.

Sir H. Wolff said this country owned half the shares in the Canal and had only ten votes at a general meeting, and considering those facts he wished to ask whether the shares of this country were to have a fair representation on the Board.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—No such thing would be possible. We have not proposed to change the terms of the present concession. I said at the outset that I could introduce no manner of argument, and I think the question of the hon. member is really an argument. Meanwhile, I merely state that we do not propose to alter the present arrangements.

Mr. Arnold-Bartlett asked how many members would be upon the Finance Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Two English members will be upon the Finance Committee, but the total number I cannot at this moment distinctly state.

Mr. Magniac inquired whether the British Government would have power to interfere with respect to the construction of the canal, to see in the interest of the country that the money was properly spent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I have stated that the new construction will be settled in agreement with the British directors. One of these is a very distinguished engineer, and I think that the hon. member will feel satisfied that he will take all the necessary precautions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Labouchere asked whether the House was to understand that this large sum of money was to be handed over *en bloc* to the company whether it was all required or not for the purposes of constructing the new canal.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I am afraid that the hon. member did not follow the words of the agreement as I read them, which are "the Government to lend to the company by instalments, as required, for the construction of the works" a sum not exceeding £8,000,000. Of course the money will only be advanced from time to time on the report of the responsible authority that it is required for the purpose. (Hear, hear.)

On July 12, Mr. Monk asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether any negotiations were in progress with the Porte or the Egyptian Government in reference to the proposed second Suez Canal; and whether, with a view to the protection of our political as well as of our commercial interests, Her Majesty's Government would obtain for this country such concession as might be necessary for the construction of another canal through the Isthmus of Suez.

Mr. Gladstone.—Sir, this question is very important because it bears very materially on a clear apprehension of an important subject—namely, the original arrangement made by the Government. The question is divided into two branches—the first of which was whether any negotiations are in progress with the Porte or the Egyptian Government in reference to the proposed second Suez Canal. There are no negotiations at present in progress, but, undoubtedly, in order to give effect to that provisional arrangement, if it be the pleasure of Parliament that it should have effect, negotiations will be entered into. The position of matters is this—M. de Lesseps is in possession of a concession, under which it is in his power largely to widen the outlet of the present canal and to afford additional accommodation to trade so far as he and the company may think proper, charging, if they think fit, the same rates as they now charge for the passage of vessels through the canal. But it has been found that the fairest and best thing would be to construct a parallel line of canal, so that the traffic may be carried to and fro as over a railway. It is not certain that the amount of land at present possessed by the company is sufficient to enable them to make that second canal, and that being so, and that land being the property of the Egyptian Government it would be necessary for them to acquire land from the Egyptian Government for that purpose. That would be a proper subject for the consideration of the Canal Company. I am not aware of any other privilege required by them. With respect to the second branch of the question that is evidently framed with great care, and really goes to the root of the subject, because it practically amounts to this—Is M. de Lesseps in possession of an exclusive right of constructing canals in the Isthmus of Suez, and, if not, will you take measures for asserting the freedom of the isthmus, and the right of others to construct a canal there if necessary? We could not undertake to get such a concession, because there is no power to give such a concession. M. de Lesseps is in possession of an exclusive right to make a canal as far as the Isthmus of Suez is concerned. I do not enter upon the question of what the isthmus includes, but I apprehend that its geographical limit is pretty well defined. That is the position of M. de Lesseps in our view—so we are advised by our legal advisers—and upon that supposition all the money was subscribed that was subscribed for the making of the present canal, and public opinion has proceeded upon that assumption down to the present time, and on that supposition the whole arrangement now made by us is absolutely founded. I think I have now stated distinctly my reply to the question of the hon. member, but the matter is so important that if I have not conveyed my meaning distinctly, I shall be happy to give any further information in my power.

On July 13, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett gave notice that unless a similar proposal was made by a member of the late Administration he should move, when the vote for the Suez Canal was brought forward, that the arrangements proposed by her Majesty's Government with a French company, both as regarded control over the Canal and the reduction of the pilotage dues were wholly unsatisfactory (cheers). If a similar motion was brought forward by a member of the late Administration, of course he should not make the motion (ironical cheers and laughter).

Sir S. Northcote.—I beg to give notice that it is my intention when the proposition of the Government is made to divide the sense of the House against the proposal (Opposition cheers). I give this notice subject, in all humility, to my hon. friend (cheers and laughter). I think that would be the most convenient course. I will renew the question as to time, only remarking that a subject of such great importance ought not be left over until the end of the Session (hear, hear).

Mr. MacElver.—I wish to ask whether, at the meeting held yesterday of the directors of the Suez Canal Company, the proposals of the Government were accepted, and whether, therefore, the contract is not now complete.

Mr. Childers.—We have no information on the subject of the meeting of the company, but even if that had been so, if my hon. friend would refer to the papers I laid on the table he would see that it by no means completes the contract, because the details of the arrangement have to be settled in concert with her Majesty's Government.

Mr. W. Fowler.—I beg to give notice that on the discussion of the Suez Canal Vote, I shall move that no arrangement for a grant of money by the British Government for the purpose of assisting the Suez Canal Company to complete a second canal will be satisfactory to his House unless due provision is made for the protection of British shipping from excessive charges, and for a due representation of British interests on the governing body of the Canal.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would inform the House as to the Suez Canal, what were the total number of directors and the number of English directors under the proposed arrangement; what were the total number of members on the Comite de Direction, and the number of English members; and what were the total number of members on the Finance Commission and the number of English members.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—The total number of directors is 24, of whom three are English (ironical cheers from the Opposition). No change is proposed under the new arrangement (renewed cheers). The Committee de Direction is at present composed of five members, and three extra members (*membres adjoints*), one of whom is English. Eventually this English director is to fill a vacancy (Opposition cheers). There are nine members on the Finance Commission, and one extra member. One of the members is Sir J. Stokes, and the extra member is Sir R. Wilson. Under the proposed agreement the English extra member is to become a member on the first vacancy.

OPPOSITION MEETINGS.

The *Globe* of July 13 says:—The scheme proposed by the Government for the constriction of a second Suez Canal as explained by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons on Wednesday, is arousing strong opposition throughout the country, especially in shipping and mercantile circles, and meetings of various bodies are being convened to discuss the sion of opinion the Government will not press the scheme.

At the council meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce on July 12 dissatisfaction with the terms offered by M. de Lesseps was strongly expressed. Ultimately the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the London Chamber of Commerce, considering the predominant share taken by the British flag in the traffic of the present Suez Canal, the certainty of the large growth thereof, and the inadequacy of the present waterway for the now passing through it; in view also of the fact that this country and the British possessions to which the Canal is the most direct route have the largest interest in the regulations under which it is worked, hereby expresses its opinion that the necessity for steps being now taken for the formation of a second canal is clearly established, but that the proposal of the Government as regards an adequate return for the money proposed to be advanced to the Suez Canal Company, as to the reductions of tariff, and as to the share of management to be accorded to the representatives of this country, are entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory." It was further decided to suggest to the Association of Chambers of the Kingdom that it should convene a meeting of representatives of the principal Chambers, for the consideration of the whole question of a second Suez Canal, at the earliest possible date, in London Chamber offering the use of its Council-room for the purpose. The general feeling of the Chamber was that the subject was one of such paramount public interest that it was also advisable to call a general meeting of the whole of the members of the Chamber and its affiliated associations on Tuesday next, in order that the Government may be supported by an adequate expression of the opinion of the commercial community of London.

A Conference of "industrial representatives and those connected with the shipping trade, manufacturing and carrying interests of the Port of London" was held on July 12 at the Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate, Mr. F. W. Whetstone, of the Amalgamated Engineers, presiding. A resolution, proposed by Mr. G. Potter, "That this conference, viewing the vast interest of the industrial classes of this country involved in the construction of a second Suez Canal for the opening up of fresh markets in the East and our Australian Colonies, outlets for the products of our home industries, regards with serious apprehension the terms of the agreement made by her Majesty's Government with M. de Lesseps as to the control of the projected canal; and taking the administration of the present canal, so fraught with French supremacy to the hindrance of its efficient working, and to the consequent injury of British trade and commerce, as a lesson and a warning, resolves that it is the duty of Parliament to promote the construction of a second Suez Canal in which the taxpayers of the United Kingdom shall have representation and control adequate to the sum of their contribution to the required funds," was carried, as was also the following:—"That a committee be formed, with power to add to their number, to resist by every legitimate means the surrender to any foreign Power the rights which belong to Great Britain, and which have been obtained in Egypt by so many and such great sacrifices."

A requisition to the Lord Mayor had been largely signed in the City of London, asking him to convene a public meeting to consider the proposals of the Government with regard to the Suez Canal.

It is stated that Sir H. Giffard, having had submitted to him the "case" of the exclusive right of M. de Lesseps to construct a canal in the Isthmus, has given an opinion opposed to that of the law officers of the Crown, and concurring with Mr. Horace Davey and Mr. Underwood.

At a meeting of merchants and shipowners held in London on July 12, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. E. H. Watts, and seconded by Mr. James M'Gregor:—"That this meeting has heard with extreme regret that the British Government has promised to use its influence in Egypt to obtain a concession for a second canal in favour of M. de Lesseps' company, in lieu of taking the steps which it was asked to take to secure such a concession for the construction of an independent British Canal. That this grave decision is further aggravated by the proposed extension of the period during which the monopoly of the present company is to run; the high rates of dividend on which the reduction of charges is to be made contingent; the fact that no increase is to be made in the number of British directors, and that the company declares to have a domicile in England. This meeting further expresses its extreme surprise that the Government should propose to place eight millions sterling at the disposal of the board of a foreign company, and that so far from solving the difficulties resulting from a foreign company holding such a position on the route to India, the proposed arrangement intensifies and prolongs them, and can hardly fail to produce grave complications in the future. The meeting, therefore, expresses its earnest hope that the House of Commons will reject the proposal."

At a special meeting of the West Hartlepool Shipowners' Society on July 12, resolutions were passed to the effect that the society emphatically protested against the provisional agreements made by the British Government with M. de Lesseps, which they regarded as a deliberate sacrifice of the commercial interests of Great Britain, and the society urged that an English committee be formed for the construction of a new and independent Suez Canal, and to continue their efforts until crowned with success.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Sunderland Shipowners Society on July 12, specially summoned to consider the Government proposals in regard to the second Suez Canal, the chairman said the Government seemed to be playing into the hands of the French, and acting in a manner detrimental to the interests of British shipowners. The new canal should be entirely under the control of England. A resolution was passed expressing confidence in the Chamber of Shipping, and asking the borough and county members to support the views of the Chamber in Parliament.

A largely-attended and important meeting of shipowners, merchants, underwriters, and others connected with commerce was held at Lloyd's Rooms, London, on July, 13 at which the following resolution, proposed by Mr. M. Wills, and seconded by Mr. John Glover, was carried:—"That this meeting of merchants, shipowners, and others, held at Lloyd's has heard with extreme regret and disappointment the particulars of the arrangement proposed to be made by her Majesty's Government with the Suez Canal Company, and strongly disapproves of the same—firstly, as regards the advance of so large an amount of British capital to be spent by the Board of a foreign company, which will not even consent to have a domicile in England; secondly, the slight and remote character of the proposed reductions in the dues; thirdly, the inadequate proportion of British directors; fourthly, the fact that the arrangements will heavily tax the commerce between Europe and Asia to the end of the next century; fifthly, that it affords no security for the imperial interests which this country is bound to regard; and sixthly, that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Prime Ministe."

FRENCH OPINION.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent telegraphed on July 12:—The Suez Canal directors to-day discussed and approved the published arrangement. The French newspapers continue to discuss it. The *Union* deplores the falling into English hands of a work essentially French, by the genius of its founder and the sacrifices of its original shareholders. "To the Republic," it adds, "is due this result, to disastrous wars for our influence, and our maritime and commercial interests." The *Univers* thinks England has become the mistress of both canals, and, with such concessions, may well renounce the idea of a rival one. It admits that England, as the chief customers, stands excused for seeking to reduce her tribute to the shareholders, and that the latter may, without dreading ruin, accept the reduced dues. But it objects to French influence in process of being eliminated; it comments on the vagueness of a "reasonable proportion" of English pilots, inasmuch as England nowhere allows others any rights prejudicial to herself; and it predicts that, although M. de Lesseps may die at his post, an Englishman will succeed him. The *Univers* winds up with a fling at the "gilded bayonets" of Tel-el-Kebir, and rejoices England with now gaining a second victory, M. de Lesseps not having offered the firm resistance promised by his previous declarations. His excuse, however, is that the Republic would not have backed him.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 10th July, 1883.
(*London Gazette*, July 13.)

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's Orders in Council of 22nd Feby., 1870, and 30th April 1877—

Chief Engr. F. Martin has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 8th inst.

Actg. Engr. T. Green has been confirmed as Engr. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 23rd Sept., 1881.

ADMIRALTY, 11th July, 1883.

Asst.-Paymr. W. J. Nash has been promoted to the rank of Paymr. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of the 10th inst.

ADMIRALTY, 12th July, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870—

Lieut. H. C. A. Brand has been placed on the Retired List from the 10th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Comdr. on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Councill of 22nd Feb., 1870, and 30th April, 1877—

Chief Inspr. of Machinery R. H. Sleeman has been placed on the Retired List from the 7th inst.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 13th July 1883.
(*London Gazette*, July 13.)

5th Dragoon Guards, Capt. J. F. Green has been Seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

8th Hussars, Lieut. T. H. Farrer resigns his Commission.

16th Lancers, Capt. H. R. L. Howard has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

21st Hussars, Lieut W. Knox to be Capt., vice R. Owen, seconded.

Royal Artillery, Capt. C. S. Graham, on the seconded list, to be Major.

Major W. Taylor, from half-pay, to be Major, vice E. Bainbridge, placed upon the Seconded List.

Capt. and Adjt. G. Will to be Major, vice A. E. England, retired.

Capt. F. T. Annesley to be Major, vice M. Moore-Lane, retired.

Capt. L. Tillotson, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice St. A. B. Warde, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

Lieut. W. A. Plant to be Capt. vice P. K. L. Beaver, promoted Major on halfpay.

Lieut. W. F. Bunu to be Capt., vice G. Will, promoted.

Lieut. R. M. Brady to be Capt., vice O. F. T. Annesley, promoted.

Lieut. R. D. Loudon to be Capt., vice T. J. Roch, retired.

Lieut. H. F. Mercer, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice W. A. Plant, promoted.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut. J. T. L. Manners resigns his Commission.

Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. R. Polo-Carew to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice H. J. L. Bruce, retired on half-pay.

Scots Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Honble F. C. Bridgeman to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col R. Vivian, retired.

Lieut. and Capt. Holiot W. Erskine to be Capt. and Lieut-Col., vice the Hon'ble. F. C. Bridgeman.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieut-Col. and Col. S. A. Madden, C. B., commanding the 42nd Regt. Dist. (The Black Watch, Royal Highlanders), has been placed on retired pay with the honorary rank of Maj-Genl.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. Cherry, form half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. and Col. of the 1st Bedfordshire Regt., vice Col. W. C. Hanchett, whose appointment on promotion, vacated that

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. G. C. Probart, from Lieut.-Col. commanding the 51st Regt. Dist. (The King's Own Light Infy., South Yorkshire Regt.), to which is attached the 65th Regtl. Dist. (The York and Lancaster Regt.), to be Lieut.-Col. to command the 9th Regtl. Dist. (The Norfolk Regt.), vice Col. J. Miller, who is about to be placed on retired pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Major C. de J. Graeme retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Lieut. A. M. Caulfeild, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.) to be Lieut., vice C. A. Brown, appointed a Probationer for the S. C.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt., Lieut. J. F. Greenwood has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), Capt. and Bt. Major R. W. Adderley to be Major, vice G. A. Sweny, promoted.

Lieut W. H. S. Heron-Maxwell to be Capt in succession to Major J. H. C. Clarke, Adjt of Auxy. Forces.

Lieut. R. L. Appleyard to be Capt., vice R. B. Manning, retired.

Sergt.-Maj. H. Franklin to be Qrmr, vice H. Clowes, posted to the 4th Battn.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.), Lieut. R. Johnston from the Cheshire Regt., to be Capt., vice A. H. Cope, placed on temporary half-pay.

The Norfolk Regt., Lieut. J. Thompson to be Capt., vice O. Allcard, promoted.

Lieut. A. S. Vesey to be Capt., vice J. H. Sewell, appointed Adjt.

The Suffolk Regt., Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. T. Barker retires on full-pay, with the honorary rank of Maj.-Genl.

Lieut. C. C. A. Sillery, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice A. J. Watson, promoted.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Supnmry Lieut. W. P. Cunninghame having ceased to be a Probationer for the I S. C. to be Lieut. vice E. M. Poenton, promoted.

The Royal Irish Regt., Lieut. J. G. Oughteraon to be Capt., vice E. Tufnell, promoted.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Capt. C. G. Collingwood to be Major, vice H. R. P. Lindesay, retired.

Lieut. T. E. Bland to be Capt., vice C. G. Collingwood, promoted.

Capt. H.B. Moffat to be Major, vice Bt. Lieut.-Col. F. Carrington, C.M.G., seconded for service with the Colonial Militia, Cape of Good Hope.

Capt. A. Morshead to be Major, vice H. B. Moffat, seconded.

Capt. J. J. Harvey to be Major, vice R. Upcher, promoted.

Capt. H. M. Williams to be Major, vice W. P. Symons, seconded.

Capt. and Bt. Major G. Bromhead, V.C., to be Major, vice T. Rainforth, retired.

The promotions to the rank of Capt. of Lieuts G. C. Paulet and T. Weallens, dated 5th July, 1882, and 4th April, 1883, respectively, are cancelled.

Lieut. G. C. Palmes to be Capt., vice J. J. Harvey, promoted.

Lieut. W. Weallens to be Capt., vice H. M. Williams, promoted.

Sergt. W. B. Watts, from the King's Own Light Infy. (South Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice W. C. Godfrey, resigned.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), Colour-Sergt. H. Smythe, from the King's (Shropshire Light Infy.), to be Lieut., vice S. J. Trench, promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Lieut. A. C. H. Bathurst to be Capt., vice A.T. Chapman, deceased.

The Welsh Regiment, Colour-Sergt. J. H. de A. de M. F. Stratford, from the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut., vice W. S. Copland, transferred to the Leicestershire Regt.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Lieut. A. G. Duff to be Adjt., vice Capt. E. Lee, deceased.

The Essex Regt., Lieut. W. G. Carter to be Capt., vice R. C. Hope, retired.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), Lieut. L. A. D. Montague resigns his Commission.

The Northamptonshire Regt., Capt. Edward Lovegrove, to be Major, vice G. A. Lewes, seconded for service as a Deputy Assist.-Comsy.-Genl.

The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. G. F. Browne, is antedated to 16th Dec., 1882, vice E. Lovegrove.

Lieut. G. H. McC. O. Wheildon to be Capt., vice S. A. Dodd, retired.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infy.), Capt. C. E. Knox, to be Major, vice G. W. Smith, seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut. J. Spens, to be Capt., vice C. E. Knox.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieut. F. S. Marsham, from Princess Charlotte of Wales (Berkshire Regt.), to be Capt., vice C. Hope, retired.

The Queen's Own (Cameron Highlanders), Capt. G. A. C. Reid resigns his Commission.

The Connaught Rangers, Lieut. R. H. Townshend, from the 2nd West India Regt, to be Lieut., vice R. Egerton, who exchanges.

The Royal Welch Fusiliers, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Appott to command a Battn.

Major A. C. Morrists be Lieut.-Col. vice M. Hall, retired on half-pay.

Capt. C. Allen to be Major, vice A. C. Maurice.

Lieut. J. Coulton to be Capt., vice G. Allen.

2nd West India Regt. Lieut. R. Egerton, from the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut., vice R. H. Townshend, who exchanges.

Medical Dept., Surgn-Genl. J. A. Woolfryes, M. D., C.B., C.M.G., has been granted retired pay.

Surgn.-Genl. J. E. Clutterbuck, M.D., has been granted retired pay.

Army Hospital Corps, The undermentioned Qrmrs., with relative rank of Capt., to have the honorary rank of Captn.

W. Ward, A. Platt, and G. W. M. Johnston.

Army Pay Dept., Paymr. and Hony. Capt. Wentworth Dawes, half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Asst. Paymr. in the Army G. V. Wellesley to be Paymr., with the honorary rank of Capt. in the Army.

Vety. Dept., Principal Vety. Surgn. J. Collins, having completed seven years' service in the appointment of Principal Vety.-Surg., has been placed on retired pay.

The undermentioned Vety.-Surgns. to be Vety.-Surgns., First Class.

J. E. Elpnick, A. A. Jones, and G. D. Whitfield.

BREVET.

Capt. R. F. Bros, retired pay, to be Major.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. J. Hughes, C.B., half-pay, is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

The promotion to the rank of Col. of Lieut.-Col. G. F. Beville, Bo. S. C., is antedated to 11th July, 1881.

The name of the Officer of the R. A. promoted Col. in the Army in the London Gazette of 6th July, 1883, is Rideout, and not as therein stated.

The undermentioned Officers to be Cols.:—

Lieut.-Col. C. J. Anderson, Bo. S. C.

Major and Lieut.-Col. R. T. Thynne, Grndr. Guards, Depy Adjt. and Qrmr.-Genl., Malta.

Lieut.-Col. M. Hall, half-pay, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Col.

Capt. and Bt. Major R. E. Roe, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. and Bt. Major R. F. Bros, retired pay, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

Cap. R. W. Bastow, formerly of the 63rd Foot, who retired from the Service on 13th March, 1878, has been permitted to receive a gratuity instead of the value of his Commission, as notified in the Gazette of 12th March, 1878.

Capt. J. D. Legards retired from the R. A. receiving a gratuity, has been permitted to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform.

Riding Master J. Lovell, R. A. to have the honorary and relative rank of Capt.

Qrmr. T. H. Weatherhead, 3rd Battn. the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), resigns his Commission.

The undermentioned Depy. Asst.-Comsrs. of the Bengal Estabt. to have the honorary rank of Lieut.:—

M. Shanahan, J. Grant, P. J. Ryan, and J. H. O'Farrell.

Lieut. J. Preston, Capt. 3rd Battan. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Capt.

C. L. A. Skinner, Esq., late Lieut. 4th Huss., to be Lieut.

NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY & SONS, late of 314½, Oxford-street, London, W., GUN and RIFLE MANUFACTURERS by Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and His Excellency the Viceroy of India, beg to give notice that they have REMOVED to new and more spacious premises especially erected by them, and that

the construction of the footpath, but that its cost should be borne by the Yacht Club.

Resolution.—The footpath may be made under the direction of the Resident Engineer, if the Yacht Club will pay for it.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th July, 1883.	For week ending 28th July, 1882.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	13	14
" out of " ...	25	18
" transported ...	18	13
" attended to ...	2	4

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 23rd July, 1883.	For week ending 23rd July, 1882.
Vessels entered ...	10	10
" left ...	15	9
" in dock ...	17	17

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. James Thorburn being called to the chair.

One of the subjects before the meeting was the appointment of auditors.

It was proposed by Mr. Jamnadas Nursey, and seconded by Mr. Hatanjee Munchersee, that Mr. John Greenwood be appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 100.

Mr. Vishnookandas Atmaram proposed as an amendment the name of Mr. Jehangeer Gustadjee.

Mr. Dossabhoy Beronjee proposed another amendment, that Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshe be appointed an auditor of the company.

Mr. P. E. Sakhidas seconded the amendment.

The Chairman objected to Mr. Sakhidas seconding the motion, as he was a shareholder of less than three months' standing.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw asked to be pointed out the clause in the articles of association of the company which prevented the shareholder from seconding the amendment.

The Chairman having read the clause,

Mr. Bunshaw observed that there was nothing in it to prevent Mr. Sakhidas from seconding the amendment, though he should not have the power of giving his vote.

The Chairman, after consulting Mr. Brown, the company's solicitor, said the question had never been raised before, and asked Mr. Bunshaw if he wished to press his point.

Mr. Bunshaw.—I do.

The Chairman then said that he had no objection to the amendment being seconded by Mr. Sakhidas, though he was not empowered by the rules to vote upon it. He then asked whether the meeting would allow the amendment to be put to the vote.

Mr. Bunshaw said that this was a legal question, and therefore it could not be decided by the votes of the shareholders.

The Chairman put the amendment to the vote, when the proposer only raised his hand in its favour.

Dr. Dossabhoy then said he had several proxies in his favour; and on counting them the result was that twelve shareholders were found to be in favour of, and seven against, the amendment, which was, therefore, carried.

The Chairman then proceeded to put the other propositions before the meeting, when Mr. Bunshaw objected, saying that, according to the rules of all joint-stock and other public companies, the amendment having been carried, all the propositions which preceded it fell to the ground.

The Chairman, after consulting the company's solicitor once more, said that if it were the wish of the meeting that the proposition should be carried, he had nothing to say against it.

Eventually the amendment appointing Mr. Bunshaw an auditor of the company was declared to be carried.

On the motion of Mr. Vizbhookandas Atmaram, the following resolution, passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on the 14th instant, was confirmed :—" That the conditions contained in the fifth clause of the memorandum of association of the company be modified as follows :—

That each of the existing 120 shares of the company of Rs. 2,500 each be subdivided into five fully-paid-up shares of Rs. 500 each."

The meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held last Saturday afternoon at its registered office, 2 Church-gate-street, Fort, Mr. K. M. Heramaneck presiding.

The directors' report, which was read by the Chairman, stated that, after having the company duly registered, the directors ordered out three Hodgart presses with engine and boiler power sufficient to drive a fourth press if necessary; but on consulting several large cotton exporters and dealers, the directors came to the conclusion that in the busiest part of the season these presses would probably not be sufficient to press even the cotton that was likely to be offered to the company by the directors' firms alone. It had therefore been deemed desirable to have another press: and a fourth one had accordingly been ordered out. One press had already arrived and was in course of erection. Another press, as well as the engine and two boilers, sailed on the 21st instant. The remaining two presses would shortly be shipped. The cost of these four presses with engine and boilers, &c., would exceed the amount of the subscribed capital of the company. The directors considered it advisable not to increase the capital of the company, but to borrow the required amount at a reasonable rate of interest, and pay it off gradually out of the profits made by the company. The directors had leased from the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company the building lately occupied by the New Indian Press Company, for a term of five years, at a rental of Rs. 5,000 per annum. One of the directors, Mr. O. Fiedler, had resigned his seat on proceeding to Europe, and Mr. E. Spinner had been asked to fill the vacant seat on the board, which he had accepted. Mr. E. Spinner had since also gone to Europe, but had expressed his willingness to rejoin the board on his return. All the directors had retired in pursuance of clause 79 of the articles of association of the company, but offered themselves for re-election. It would be necessary for the shareholders to appoint auditors of the company, and to fix their remuneration. The directors begged to notify that, in accordance with clause 89 of the articles of association of the company, they had entered into an agreement with Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck & Co. to act as secretaries and treasurers for a term of ten years on the terms stated, and that they had also, by virtue of the same clause, contracted with Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck & Co. for lashing bales for the same period.

On the motion of Mr. Rustomjee J. Parukh, seconded by Mr. Damodhur Goverdhundas, the above report was declared satisfactory, and approved and adopted. Resolutions were then passed, appointing Messrs. E. Spinner, Hurridas Soondersdas, Dewjee Megjee, Goculbhoy Moolchund, and Somersey Damodhur directors, and Messrs. Pirkeerjee Muncherjee and Hormusjee Rustomjee auditors of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman ended the meeting.

WORKING HOURS IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

SOME further legislative action seems to be called for, in regard to the amount of consecutive labour required of mill-hands in our numerous Bombay mills. It is said that there are about 30,000 men, women and children earning their daily bread in connection with these mills. It is possible to subject them to a strain for which they are physically unfit, under the mistaken notion that a greater amount of labour will thus be secured. But the work done by a tired man is of little value compared with that done by a fresh hand, and if the mill-managers subject the operatives to an excessive strain, they will themselves lose by it in one way or another. But many of them have not the wisdom to look beyond the present exigency. The Act of 1881 simply sought to protect children under 12 years of age. Mr. Meade-King of the Home Office, sent out here last year by the Secretary of State to report on the working of the Factory Act, was surprised to find that women and all others over 12 years of age, were allowed to work from sunrise to sunset every day including Sundays; that is, for 11½ hours every day in the cold season, and 14 hours in summer, less half an hour's intermission at noon. Every alternate Sunday the machinery is stopped to be cleaned. Mr. Meade-King could not learn that in any other part of the world mill-hands continued for 13 consecutive days without one hour's respite by daylight. We find these, and other statements to the same effect, in a petition to the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, signed by Janardan Ramchandraji, who has previously shown his deep interest in the matter. We believe that the mill-owners would not object, if the observance of a seventh day's rest were imposed on all mills; some among them doubtless, but are unwilling to act so long as their competitors refuse to do so, and are waiting for the Legislature to move. But whether the mill-owners fancy it or not, Government should throw its shield over the helpless class of people who are treated more severely than the black slaves of America were in the days of slavery. The latter had their Sunday. Mr. Janardan Ramchandraji has sent H. E. the Governor of Bombay a copy of his elaborate and able letter to the Hon. Mr. Bayley.—*Bombay Guardian.*

EVERY body has heard of the Factory Act of 1881 and the protection that Act was to afford to factory-hands; but, according to Mr. Janardan, it failed to accomplish half the good that might have been achieved, for it confined its provisions regarding over-time to children under twelve years of age, all others being still left at the mercy of mill-owners and agents. Very trustworthy evidence is brought forward to prove that mill-hands in Bombay work too many hours in the day and too many days in the year, in short, that their masters force them as close as possible to the limit of human endurance, besides being utterly indifferent to their interests outside their mills. The latter portion of this complaint will no doubt apply for years to come, but for the former evil, that of over-work, surely Government ought to find some remedy. For the mill-owners it is argued that they pay for over-work, and force no one to work overtime. This is, no doubt, true, in one sense, as no one can be driven to work in British India, but there are other methods of compulsion than the knout or bastinado, and Indian mill-owners have almost despotic power over their *employés*. The facts of the case we do not care to discuss, but merely say that Mr. Janardan seems to have the best of the argument.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at Rs. 1/8/- per bottle. Wholesale by the Agents, MESSRS. [illegible]

BENGAL.

SURAT RELIEF FUND.—Mr. Framjee Muncherjee, a Parsee resident of Calcutta, has contributed Rs. 100 towards the Surat Relief Fund, in aid of the sufferers from the recent floods in that district. —*Statesman.*

THE LATEST CALCUTTA SCARE.—With poor Lady Florence Dixie's curious adventure fresh in our minds, we are tempted to be sceptical about this strange native with his hand on the lady's knee, who took himself and his hand so promptly away that not a trace of him was seen either by the people of the house, or the police in the neighbourhood. The earth hath bubbles as the water hath, and, if the published evidence is all that is available, this low-caste villain may have been of them. The evidence that he was a strange native certainly appears to be inconclusive. He may have been a menial about the house, or a European in white attire or a creature of the imagination, not to suggest a real ghost. Let us not be misunderstood. We have no ground for denying that an intrusion really took place. Very likely it did, and perhaps the man was a strange native, though he must have been a remarkably harmless villain. What we do say is, that it is absurd to circulate such stories, unless the writers are prepared to give all facts and details in full. As this one has found its way into print, no one can tell what to make of it. It strongly invites scepticism from those who are inclined to be sceptical; but it is admirably calculated to frighten weak women, to instil into their minds a deep horror of the race, and to foment antipathy of race. We hear that endeavours were made to keep the incident secret, and it is a pity that they have been so unsuccessful.—*Statesman.*

SHIPPING CASES.—W. Humphreys, a seaman belonging to the British ship Mabel, was charged before Mr. Henderson, at Calcutta, on the 20th July, with refusing to do duty. Captain George Cunningham, the master of the ship, prosecuted. The prisoner was sent to gaol for fifteen days. For a similar offence two seamen, named Griffiths and Reilly respectively, belonging to the steamship Champion were sent to gaol for a month and ordered to forfeit two days' pay. Alexander Jacobs, another seaman, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for absenting himself without leave. Three other seamen, natives of the West Indies, were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for refusing to do duty.

TEA PLANTATIONS IN CACHAR.—A recent official report shows that Cachar contains 180 tea gardens, with 48,873 acres under tea, while the outturn during 1882-83 was 12½ millions of pounds, or an increase of 21 per cent. over the production of the previous year. On the other hand, prices fell on an average by 3 annas, or 9½d. per lb., or 25 per cent. on the price of 1881. The average price obtained was 1s. 2d. per lb., and as no garden can turn out its tea under 1s. a lb., there was not much margin for profit. In spite of this, however, extension went on vigorously, the present practice being to select low marshy lands for planting tea on, and to drain them by deep cuttings. The number of immigrants under the Act was 4,578, against 2,836 in 1881, and the total garden population rose from 62,879 on 1st January, 1882, to 68,097 on 1st January, 1883. The local contract section of Act I. of 1882 was largely used, and 3,926 coolies were divided on this head, almost all of them with time-expired coolies. Although, owing to cholera, the death-rate among the coolies was high, the general health of the coolie-population is described as good, and of 136 gardens employing coolies under the Act 12-1 were inspected.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

RAILWAYS IN THE TANJORE DISTRICT.—The Government of India, having questioned whether, under the Loans Act, the Local Fund Board should be called upon to guarantee the interest upon capital raised for the construction of a line of railway in Tanjore, suggested that private enterprise might be encouraged in this direction. Messrs. Rowlandson and Harvey were applied to, but the negotiations came to nothing. Subsequently, Messrs. Rowlandson and Harvey again been laid before Government, the Collector of the District, as well as others concerned, has recommended to the Government that the construction of a line from Mayaveram to Mettupet be undertaken by the South Indian Railway and worked by them under certain specified conditions; the necessary capital being raised separately by the board of directors in England, on a guarantee of 4 per cent. for 15 years by the Local Fund Board, the necessary legislative measure to enable the Local Fund Board to contribute being enacted by the Government of India. The maximum average cost of the line is to be Rs. 40,000 a mile, and the line will be the same gauge as the South Indian Railway, and the necessary land will be provided free by Government. —*Madras Times.*

THE LATE COLONEL DREVER.—The subordinates of the Madras Police held a meeting in the Reserve Police Barracks on the 19th instant, with a view to perpetuate the memory of their late Chief, Colonel W. S. Drever, Mr. Upshon, Inspector, of the Reserve Force, being in the chair. It was resolved (1) to open a subscription list for a monument to be placed over the grave of the late Colonel Drever, or should his brother officers in the army undertake this, the subscriptions to go towards the purchase of a life-size portrait of the deceased officer, and (2) that a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Drever, who is proceeding to Europe.—*Madras Mail.*

CHARGES OF PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT AGAINST PLEADERS.—It has been ruled by the High Court that in case of professional misconduct being alleged against any pleader, the procedure prescribed in Section 14 of the Legal Practitioners' Act shall be followed. That is to say, the officer before whom the misconduct is alleged to have taken place, should, if he thinks the case proper, if he thinks the same misconduct can be established, and forward a copy of them to the accused, giving notice that on a day to be named the charge will be taken into consideration. On the appointed day the enquiry should be held, and the officer by whom the charges were framed, should thereupon record his finding, and the grounds thereof, and submit them to the High Court through the District Judge. If, on the other hand, the officer by whom the case is heard is unable to procure evidence, which would establish a *prima facie* case against the pleader, the latter is entitled to the presumption that he is innocent, and a certificate will be issued to him.—*Ibid.*

THE MADRAS WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.—On Thursday evening, the general meeting of the subscribers was held in the Fund's Office, Armenian Street, Black Town. Mr. J. T. Greatorex presided. It appears from the report of the operations of the fund for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1883, that the receipts for the half-year amounted to Rs. 61,479-5-1, and the disbursements to Rs. 61,344,104, by which it will be seen that the balance at credit is Rs. 134-10-9. The abstract statement of receipts and disbursements for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1882, showed debit balance of Rs. 1,474-13-10, and the statement now submitted show that the amount has been reduced to Rs. 1,340-3-1. The report for the past half-year is, on the whole, very satisfactory.—*Ibid.*

VICAR-GENERAL OF MYLAPORE.—A correspondent writes:—" His Grace the Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East has lately confirmed the Very Revd. J. B. Gonsalvez as Ecclesiastical Governor and Vicar-General of the Bishopric of Mylapore, Madras, a solemn service of thanksgiving will be held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Mylapore on Sunday evening next. The elevation of the Rev. Gonsalvez to this high dignity is looked upon with great satisfaction by Roman Catholics under the Goanese jurisdiction. The Rev. gentleman has been acting as Vicar-General of the Mylapore Mission since the Very Rev. Antonio D'Castro left for Portugal. His long residence at Mylapore, and his intimate connection with the Goa Mission for several years, render him well qualified for the high office he has been selected to fill, and, all things considered, the mantle of the late Vicar-General could not have fallen on more worthy shoulders.—*Ibid.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

LAWN-TENNIS AT SIMLA.—" A delightful break in the rains," writes a Simla correspondent, "has brought lawn-tennis to the fore again. On Tuesday last the Maharajah of Durbungah tried conclusions with Lieutenant S. C. F. Pelle for the second time, and with the same result; the latter, whose Wimbledon volleying is a strong feature in his play, winning three sets out of five to his opponent's none. The last set was, however, strongly contested by the Rajah, who is a bad man to beat. There was some fine play on both sides."—*Pioneer.*

THE LAHORE HINDU SABHA AND THE VICEROY.—The Hindu Sabha of Lahore have prepared a memorial addressed to the Queen, praying for the extension of the term of office of the Marquis of Ripon. The memorialists state that Lord Ripon is preeminently recognised as having the welfare of the people of India as the sole object of his government. References are made to such measures as the abolition of the Vernacular Press Act, the Jurisdiction Bill, Local Self-Government, the encouragement of native manufactures, and the appointment of natives to high offices. Copies of the memorial are being distributed amongst the residents of the city broadcast for signature.

GRIEVANCES OF THE STAFF CORPS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter signed "Behar," in your issue of the 27th inst., there is no doubt that success would attend any well-directed efforts towards the redress of grievances in the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, if the men of these services were more unanimous in their action, and more united in the same common cause than they have been hitherto. Each of these services have great stakes at issue, any one of them worth the trouble of obtaining. What is required is a temperate, well-directed discussion on the grievances of these services; this will bring out from many sources all the strong arguments that bear upon the grievances. The principal topics for ventilation and discussion are—the pension rules; authorised sick leave to count for pension; the bonus and retirement scheme; the payment of furlough pay (especially sick leave) at par instead of at the rate of exchange. This to be retrospective from 1868. In the Medical Service—the block in promotion through disbandment of regiments, and the reduction of the administrative appointments; the increase in the examination age in the administrative grade from 55 to 60 years of age, thus shutting out from all juniors the smallest chance of promotion; the matter of general duty, and its pay after passing in the language being the minimum pay obtainable; and the half allowances for acting in charge of regiments.

All these should be properly discussed with discretion and temperance, and the newspapers, with the information and opinions gathered, might be sent to Mr. Gibson, M. P., and the home press, and individual memorials presented through a member of Parliament to the House.

TRY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A happy idea seems to have suggested itself to the chaplains of St. Thomas' Cathedral in reference to the collection of the offertories, for I noticed that last Sunday evening the clerk of the church and his assistant were posted, bag in hand, at two of the entrances, to receive contributions from those of the congregation leaving before the sermon commenced. Whilst admiring this stratagem of the chaplains, I would further suggest that next Sunday an additional collector be posted with a bag at the third door of the church, in order to frustrate any attempt which those persons who habitually leave before the sermon might feel inclined to make, to leave by it, with the view of escaping the collection bags.

I attend service pretty regularly at St. Thomas', and have noticed that with very rare exceptions the self-same persons invariably leave before the sermon commences. I have endeavoured to discover what it was that made them do so. Was it that they wished to avoid having to put something in the bag when presented? because if so, I am afraid they have at last been checkmated; or was it that they did not care to hear the eloquent sermons so expressively enunciated by the two chaplains officiating at the Cathedral?

July 30. R. C.

AN ASYLUM FOR LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The idea of establishing a home for the lepers, where they would be sheltered and taken care of, is highly commendable, and I would express a hope that our generous citizens will set about giving the proposal practical effect. When so much consideration is shown to brute animals that hospitals, &c., have been founded to lessen their pain, we should feel assured that the lot of our unhappy fellow-creatures will have a far stronger claim on our charity. It should enlist our sympathy in their favour. In my opinion the home for the lepers should not be situate in a populous town, but an unfrequented site ought to be chosen for it. Above all, the leprous persons ought to be forbidden to mix with the general population. If this suggestion be not acted upon, I fear that the disease can hardly be prevented from spreading, and hence, in spite of all measures in that direction, the object in view would fall to the ground. The same rules ought to be made applicable to the villages of the Presidency.

Bombay, July 28. SYMPATHY.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a relief to find that the Town Council has sanctioned the special measures for the suppression of cholera in Bombay recommended by the Municipal Commissioner. But it strikes me that the poor, for whose benefit the special doctors have been appointed, will scarcely know where to go when they are in need of the assistance of one of these medical men. Would it not be well to notify in each sanitary circle by beat of *tataki* that the poor may seek medical aid in cases of cholera from the medical officer appointed for the circle? Again, it appears to me that a few hundred rupees spent by the Municipality in supplying disinfectants free of charge to the poor, with instructions how to use them, would be productive of much good at the present juncture. The well-to-do classes are generally aware of the use of disinfectants, and can afford to purchase them; but the poor, who live in dirty chawls and huts, and therefore stand more in need of disinfectants than those classes, are too ignorant to know the value of these substances, and too much in need of the barest necessaries of life to be able to purchase them. It would be a great boon to the poor of this city if, during the protracted rains, there were distributed among them liberally, free of charge, and sprinkled about their dwelling-places by the Health Department of the Municipality.

There is great ignorance among the people as to the precautionary measures and precautions to be adopted in cases of cholera, and it would be an immense advantage if at the present juncture placards in the vernacular languages were posted and handbills distributed all over the city stating concisely what should be done in such cases.

About a year ago a paragraph appeared in the papers stating that sulphuric acid had been used with excellent results as a prophylactic or preventive against cholera. I believe the paragraph stated that in a locality where cholera was raging, all those who took small doses of this acid mixed with water escaped the infection. Could you or any of your readers refer to the particular paper in which the paragraph appeared? If would, I need scarcely say, be of some service at the present time if reproduced in the public prints.

July 29. ALPHA.

THE BHOWNUGGUR MILLS MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in your report of the proceedings at the meeting of the Bhownuggur Manufacturing Company that Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee said "Mr. Read disapproved of the winding up of the Company, and yet further on in his remarks he said that it would be better to wind it up." What I did say was :—" Let us sift this mismanagement to the bottom, and listen to no compromises, and we shall soon see a change for the better; or let us wind up the Company, and be rid of these managers." It is clear from this that I only advocated the winding up of the Company as the only possible means of getting quit of the managers, and intended that the shareholders should simultaneously form a new Company to take over the property. Yours, &c.,

GEORGE W. READ.

Bombay, July 30.

DEDICATED

To the promoter of a certain Indian Gold-mining Company, by a ruined and demented shareholder.

Air :—" Take back the heart."

1.

Take back the scrip that thou gavest,
What use can it now be to me?
Take back the plunder thou cravest,
Leaving the ruin to me.
Take back the promises spoken—
Fling them aside and be free!
Take back the quartz thou hast broken—
No gold is there in it for me.
Gone now is that happy illusion
Your Company held out to me;
There's nothing but strife and confusion
Left the shareholders by thee.

2.

And now that I have been o'ertaken
By poverty, ruin—through thee,
And all my blind confidence shaken
In gold-mines wherever they be,
O! think of the sadness and sorrow
That hundreds have suffered through thee.
How much shall I now have to borrow
To keep away bailiffs from me?
Sense may resume its dominion
When I from my debts become free,
But at present it is my opinion
Transportation's the best thing for thee.

ILKSAJ.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

29-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—C. A. Turner vs. Half Beebee and others—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

550-80—Homanji and H.—Murarji Poonja vs. Cooverji Ludha and another—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

391-82—Tyabji and D.—Dharvbhai Jesea vs. Fatmabai and another—In person. Part heard.

440-82—In person (a pauper), Dossibai vs. Jamsedji Bombji Itchaporeea—Do.

439-82—Ardaseir and H.—Hormusji Dossabhoy Thoothee vs. Dhunjibhoy Muncherji Cooper—Postonji P.

159-81—Smith and P.—Carsondas Tulsidas and others vs. Narotum Jairam—M. M. Munshi.

325-82—Tyabji and D.—Cassibai Mithaidas vs. Narayen Wishoba—M. M. Munshi.

331-82—Shapurji and T.—Ruttonbai Pokerwal vs. Harry Canji and others—Hore C. and B.

409-82—Gorjie Lakhmidas Evanbuba Cullindass vs. Sha Manockbai Chaganlal and others.

183-81—Smith and F.—Narrondas Ruttonsey and others vs. Motiji Maundy—Hore C. and B.

87-81—Balkrishna and R.—Mancokbai vs. Jerbai and others—Ardesir and H., and in person.

391-82—Tyabji and D.—Appaji Pandurang vs. Ludha Ghella and another.

351-80—Smith and F.—Premji Heerji and others vs. Goolamhoosein Meya Jan and another—Craigie L. and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

205-83—Tyabjee and D.—Vishnu Ramchandra vs. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac—Clerland L. and N.

220-83—Chalk and W.—Sir Albert David Sassoon and others vs. Allyaha Goolamhoosein.

Long Causes.

327-82—Smith and F.—Dahunga Mowjee vs. J. F. Sleeman—Chalk and W.—Part heard.

343-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javari.—Nanabhai H.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, being Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormusjee, deceased —Chalk and W.—Hormusjee Ardaseer Hormusjee and another vs. Mehorbai and others—Cleveland, L. and N.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th July, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·738
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloaded = 8).	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·2
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.).	79·3
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	437
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during the month	39·55
" " " Year	63·96

* From midnight to midnight.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, Commander A. B. Daniell, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with the European mails of the 13th July. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones. Mr. Jackson.
Mr. Ashwood. Mr. Franklin.

FROM VENICE.

Dr. Saise. Mr. Sugden.
Mr. Kennedy. Mr. F. Oldham.
Mr. Goulding.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. R. Ainger. Major Gyll.
Mr. Anstruther. Mr. J. Walker.
Mr. Brook. Mr. Duffus.
Mr. Stuart. Mr. M. Ibrahim.
Mr. Bang. Mr. Stogstoun.
Mr. E. A. Oldham. Colonel Clay.
Surg.-Genl. Cunningham. Major Stock.
Mr. Lang. Mr. Steel.
Mr. Rayner. Mr. Stewart.
Colonel Ruxton.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 7TH TO 13TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and several members of the Royal Family attended Divine service on Sunday in the Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present on Saturday at the opening of the new buildings for the City of London College.

The Duchess of Albany on Tuesday formally opened the new Chelsea Hospital for Women in the Fulham-road.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday, after a short conversation respecting the alleged excessive hours of work imposed on railway servants, a Select Committee was agreed to for the purpose of considering whether appointments in connection with the House might not be conferred upon retired officers of the Army and Navy. On Monday Lord Wemyss moved a resolution in favour of raising the Militia to its full strength. Lord Cranbrook and the Duke of Cambridge approved the object of the motion, but deemed it could not be attained. The resolution was carried by 29 to 25. On Tuesday Lord Sidmouth moved for correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Australasian Colonies regarding a scheme of naval defence. Lord Derby stated that, if any such scheme were submitted by the Colonies, it should receive careful consideration. The motion was negatived. Last night, in answer to Lord Salisbury, Lord Granville said that the French Foreign Minister had stated to Lord Lyons that he had as yet received no information as to the unhappy incidents in Madagascar, but that he would lose no time in telegraphing to Zanzibar.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Mason moved a resolution for extending the Parliamentary franchise to women duly qualified to vote. Baron de Worms seconded the resolution, which was opposed by Mr. E. Leatham, the Attorney-General, and other members, and on a division was negatived by 130 to 114. On Monday, Mr. Gladstone said he had received a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh, intimating his intention to take his seat. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the House until he engaged not further to disturb its proceedings, and after some debate this motion was carried by 232 to 65. Mr. Gladstone then announced the Bills which the Government intended to press, an intimated that, under any circumstances, and early prorogation could not be expected. The Committee on the Corrupt Practices Bill was resumed after which there was a long discussion on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, which protracted the proceedings until a quarter past 3 a.m. The morning sitting on Tuesday was occupied with the consideration of the Corrupt Practices Bill in Committee. In the evening Mr. Chaplin moved a resolution for prohibiting the importation of cattle from countries where satisfactory regulations for the prevention of disease are not in force. Colonel Kingscote seconded the motion, which was strongly opposed by Mr. Mundella and Mr. Jackson. Indeed, your Memorialists would go further, and would express their conviction that the probability of any such inconvenience arising at any future time is extremely small. Even if the proportion of the native members of the Civil Service should be eventually increased under the operation of 33 Victoria, c. 3, to one-sixth, as the Governor-General anticipates, your Memorialists believe that, in these days of railways, no practical difficulty is likely to arise in dealing with the few cases of criminal offences committed by Europeans at places where there may be no European magistrate. The distances in which such cases will have to be transferred will generally not be great, nor will the journey occupy much time or entail much expense, if a moderate amount of discretion be observed in regard to the posting of native magistrates and judges. But, as regards the future, your Memorialists think that the effect of the Bill will be the reverse of an administrative improvement. The class of native covenanted civilians selected in England by competition is a very small one, and not likely to be largely so, and only two members of it will be at once affected by the Bill. The class of native civilians appointed in India under 33 Vict. c. 3, is a new and undefined one, and it is impossible for any one to predict whether the experiment which has been made in instituting it will turn out well or ill; but no member of it is likely for some years to exercise the jurisdiction in question, so that in any case this need not be taken into present account in considering the question of administrative convenience. There are no native cantonment magistrates, and it is understood that the Government has pledged itself not to appoint any. It is possible that a few of the native assistant commissioners in non-regulation provinces will receive the extended jurisdiction. On the whole, however, it is obvious that the Bill, in disqualifying the large classes of Europeans above named for future appointment to the office of justice of the peace, must create an administrative inconvenience far greater than any that it removes under its enabling clauses.

The facts adduced by your Memorialists in the last paragraph have been used by the supporters of the Bill to minimise the importance of the proposed change. But those who are likely to be affected by legislation, which they object to in itself as harmful, justly look to the possibilities opened up by it rather than to the extent of its immediate operation. Moreover, in such a matter, in regard to which no one can foretell whether he himself or the people not be the one sufferer from even the most limited application of the new law, the number of persons who will immediately acquire the extended jurisdiction is naturally seems, and is, a point of comparatively little importance to the class directly concerned; though the insignificance of that number clearly disposes of the plea of a present administrative convenience. Your memorialists would further point out that nearly all the tea grown in India is produced in districts under the criminal jurisdiction of assistant commissioners, who may now be natives, and who, if the Bill be passed, might be invested with the power to try Europeans. The fact that the danger threatened to isolated Europeans, in the Mofussil under this Bill, is a very real and serious one, and by no means the sentimental one it is sometimes represented to be, was frankly and forcibly admitted by the Hon. Sir Steuart Bayley in the debate of March 9th. The Hon. Member then said :—" There is another aspect to the case of the opposition, which further deserves most attentive consideration, and this is the real danger which the isolated European, living in the Mofussil, runs from having false cases trumped up against him. It is right that I should state publicly that this danger is a very real and very serious one, for probably no member of this Council has had the same experience as I have of the lives led by planters in the Mofussil. My own experience has given me a strong feeling in this matter; and anyone who knows the extreme bitterness with which these disputes about land are fought out in the Mofussil, and the unscrupulous methods to which recourse is had in conducting these disputes before the Court—methods to which a planter cannot have recourse—will understand how precarious his position may become, and how essential it is to him that the law should be well and wisely administered." The existing law and its administration entirely coincides with that of Sir Steuart Bayley.

It has been alleged that a slur is cast on the native civilians, by a state of the law which prevents them from exercising the special jurisdiction over European British subjects entrusted to their European colleagues. Your Memorialists are unable to see how the denial of a right to try a particular class of right which can hardly be considered to be inherent in anyone—can be regarded as a slur. It is not considered a slur on the Lord Chief Justice of England that he is unable, unless he happens to be a peer, to sit in judgment on peers. But your Memorialists think that the analogies believe that this argument of the supporters of the Bill is distinctly barred by the consideration that the privilege as to jurisdiction is the privilege of the prisoner, not the privilege of the judge. The question which is really at issue in this matter is not whether a certain jurisdiction ought to be conferred upon certain public functionaries; but whether the requirements of the administration of justice demand that a certain class of persons should be deprived of a privilege which they have long enjoyed and which they greatly value.

The argument in favour of the Bill which is based on the "anomalous" character of the existing system, can hardly be regarded as a serious argument in a country, and under an administration, which are alike full of anomalies. It is almost unnecessary for your Memorialists to point out that the anomalous privileges possessed and prized by various classes of Natives are not only numerous, but also, in many cases, far more open to objection than this privilege of the European British subject. Some of these privileges are anomalies that seriously interfere with the due administration of justice; and the abolition of them, if Europeans and natives are to be made perfectly equal in the eyes of the law by such abolition, would cause far deeper resentment on the part of the latter than the proposed change of jurisdiction has among the former. Your Memorialists allude to the privileged exemption from personal appearance, as witnesses in Courts of Justice, of native ladies and of men of position, to whom such exemption is granted by Government as a mark of exceptional respectability; as well as to the serious hindrance to equitable procedure in Courts, brought about by the objection on the part of Brahmins and other high caste natives to the admittance within the precincts of the Courts of low caste people, whose touch, or even whose standing on the same carpet, is considered personal pollution by the former, and entails the immediate performance of expiatory religious ceremonies. For a parallel to the anomaly complained of by the supporters of the Bill, your Memorialists can point to the refusal of the Governments of all Western nations to submit to the trial of their subjects by native Courts in Turkey, Egypt, China, and elsewhere. If it be argued that in British India there exists an equitable law to which all are alike amenable, your Memorialists feel bound to assert that the just administration of a good law depends even more on its administrators than on the law itself; and that the very slight and superficial acquaintance with the feelings, modes of thought and customs of Europeans possessed, or likely to be possessed, by native civilians—until the break-down of the caste system in India and the introduction of female education into that country shall render possible intimate social relations between natives and Europeans—must for many years render those to whom the extended jurisdiction is proposed to be given unfit in most instances to judge in criminal cases where Europeans are concerned. If your Memorialists are met with the argument that there are native Judges in the High Courts, and native police magistrates in the Presidency towns, with whose administration of justice no fault has been found, your Memorialists would point out the difference in circumstances, where these officials are controlled by the presence of learned European colleagues, of public opinion, a powerful European Press, and a competent Bar, and where, as in the Mofussil, the native magistrate must himself be judge and jury, prosecutor and counsel for both accuser and accused, with a subservient staff, and no public opinion to hold him in check. As regards the native judges of the High Courts, your Memorialists would observe, that hitherto, as far as they are aware, there has never been an instance of a native judge of a High Court presiding at the Criminal Sessions, and that when trying appeals in criminal cases the native judge is invariably associated with an English judge. In Ceylon too, on the other hand, the circumstances of the non-official European community are almost exactly the same as those which obtain in the Presidency towns of India; within a very limited area there is a numerous, powerful, and highly-concentrated European population, possessing all those safeguards which are conspicuously wanting in the Indian Mofussil. Your Memorialists would further point out, that when a native of India has once entered the covenanted Civil Service, his promotion to the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

THE course of business has been very slow this week, although at the time we write there are some signs of improvement visible. The weather has been seasonable: alternate showers and sunshine being favorable to the growing crops. With the exception of some parts of the Southern Mahratta Country, where rather more rain is wanted, the accounts received from the districts are satisfactory. We have heard very little regarding the locusts of late, but fears that damage will result later on, are entertained by many. As regards *Exports* the break on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway still retards the transit of produce from the interior to the Coast, but the Bombay and Baroda line is now open, and business in Grey Cloths and Yarns has improved in consequence. With better advices from home as to the state of the Cotton market there has been a firmer feeling both for local consumption and shipment to Europe. Owing to the temporary scarcity cargo freights, although still low, are improving, and we quote 21s. 3d. for measurement to Liverpool *via* Canal. For forward loading owners are very firm. Looking at the quarantine regulations now in force, they decline to accept anything like current rates; we doubt whether open charters to U. K. or Continent, September-October loading, are practicable under 32s. 6d. In the Money market there is increased ease apparent, and rates for accommodation are lower; Government Paper is steady at a fractional increase; there is good deal of activity in the Share market, Mill stock being in good request at increased prices; very fair dividends have been earned during the past half-year; Exchange, after advancing nearly one-half per cent., closes quiet at a decline of 1-32d. for Bank, and 1-16d. for Mercantile paper, from the highest points touched.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday the 28th instant shows the following alterations:—

	Amounts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public Deposits at H. O.	Rs. 43,52,490	Rs.	Rs.1,69,556
Do. do. Branches	,, 23,16,196	,, 86,296	,, ..
Other Deposits	,, 1,84,32,308	,, ..	,, 45,726
Cash Credits undrawn	,, 4,49,906	,, ..	,, 49,960
Govt. & other Authorised Securities	,, 63,11,225	,, ..	,, 1,63,459
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	,, 13,30,272	,, 33,200	,, ..
Loans	,, 70,36,348	,, ..	,, 5,40,301
Bills Discounted	,, 1,06,49,996	,, ..	,, 3,18,740
Cash with Correspondents	,, 3,70,904	,, 13,243	,, ..
Cash & Currency Notes	,, 1,19,77,079	,, 7,96,119	,, ..

According to the above statement there is a falling off in the loans and discounts to the extent of 8¼ lakhs, and the Cash Balance now stands at 119¼ lakhs, a rise of 8 lakhs as compared with the previous week. At the Board meeting on Wednesday the Directors reduced the rates of discount and interest one per cent., making that for demand loans six per cent., For 60 days' sight bills on Calcutta we quote Rs. 99⅝ per cent., 30 days' Rs. 99⅞ to 11-16, demand Rs. 100 1-16.

EXCHANGE for the Mail opened steady on the basis of 1s. 7 15-32d. for demand Bank paper, and 1s. 7 23-32d. for three months' Credits, which rates were maintained up to the close of business on Wednesday evening. On Thursday a firmer tone became apparent in consequence of the high rates at which the Government telegraphic transfers were allotted; ready demand Bank bills were placed at 1s. 7¾d., and a forward transaction at 1s. 7 9-16d. was reported. The general rate for three months' Mercantile paper was 1s. 7 13-16d.—both ready and forward,—and a sale at this figure for delivery during the months of September-October-November-December and January took place. With weaker advices from Calcutta rates gave way about 1-32d. on the following day, while on Saturday three months' Credits were negotiable at 1s. 7⅞d. On Monday the feeling was quiet, and the following may be considered the closing quotations—viz.:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer—ready	1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. do. Oct.-Nov.	1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. do. January	1s. 7 7-16d.
Do. Three Months' Sight	1s. 7 ½d.
Credits, do.	1s. 7 ½d.
France, do.	fcs. 2·08½.

There was a fair amount done in Bank bills for forward delivery, but transactions in Mercantile paper were restricted owing to the limited nature of the cargo going forward. During the week rates fluctuated to a large extent in sympathy with Calcutta. In Government telegraphic transfers a large business was done at 1s. 7 7-16d. to 1s. 7¾d. The usual twenty-five lakhs of ordinary transfers have been advertised for next week. Bar Silver according to Reuter has advanced from 50 5-16d. to 50 7-16d. per oz., but private messages name 50¼d., adding that the metal is scarce. The shipments of the week consist of £10,000 to Bombay and £10,000 to Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has undergone no fluctuations whatever. The feeling throughout the week has been quiet, and the amount placed very small. Closing rates are:—4 per cents. Rs. 99 1-16; 4½ per cents. Rs. 103½.

SHARES.—With the exception of a small business in Bank of Bombays at Rs. 750 ex-div., there has been little or nothing done in Bank shares. In Land Companies, Colabas have improved to Rs. 825, but Port Cannings have given way to Rs. 355. Press shares have been inactive, and only a few transactions have taken place in Akbars, East Indias, Berars and Mofussils at Rs. 1,100, Rs. 1,370, Rs. 610, and Rs. 455 respectively. Mill stock, on the other hand, is firmer, and a large business at advanced rates has been done in the ollowing Companies, viz.:—Alliances at Rs 955; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,050; Central Indias at Rs. 750; Coorlas at Rs. 945; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 660; Empress at Rs. 870; Gordons at Rs. 775; Hindostans at Rs. 1,160; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,260; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,225; Khandeish at Rs. 980; Khataos at Rs. 1,120; Madras Uniteds at Rs. 3,100; Manockjee Petits Rs. 1,440; Nationals at Rs. 1,060; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,095; Parells at Rs. 362½; Prince of Wales at Rs. 322½; Sholapores at Rs. 1,670; Southern Indias at Rs. 545; Western Indias at Rs. 1,060; and Framjee Petits at Rs. 900. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have receded to Rs. 3,800. A few Treacher and Company's shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,135.

PIECE-GOODS.—On the re-opening of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for traffic on Thursday last, a better demand sprung up on behalf of the up-country dealers, which however was freely met by native importers, whose stocks are now rather heavy. Prices, however, show little or no change. In *local manufactures* the business transacted has been of a retail character, and former values are barely supported. *Grey Yarns* have been quiet throughout the week, and prices are weaker. In *local makes* there is only a moderate business going on, and the accounts received from China are not of an encouraging nature. Second-hand parcels may be quoted 1-16 to ⅛ of an anna per lb. lower.

METALS.—*Copper Braziers* are quiet but steady, and large sales to arrive have been made at Rs. 45½ to Rs. 46½ per cwt. In *Yellow Metal Braziers* to arrive a sale of 350 cases of Elliott's brand at Rs. 35½ to Rs. 35¾ has transpired.

COALS.—Market quiet. A sale of 2,900 tons Nixon's Navigation is reported at Rs. 16½ per ton per steamer "Energia."

COTTON.—With better advices from Liverpool, there has been rather more doing during the week, and prices have risen about Rs. 2 per candy. Western Cotton, however, is about Rs. 3 per candy lower, owing to the comparatively ample supplies on hand. The off-take on account of the local Mills has been considerable, and there has been a moderate enquiry for export.

New Crop.—The weather during the past few days has been favorable; the floods in Khandeish and Surat have subsided, and the ryots are now engaged in re-sowing operations. The condition of the Plants in the Central Provinces is satisfactory. Complaints are general that an increased area is being sown with short stapled "Belatee" Cotton, which will tend to lower the character of the staple known under the general name of Oomrawuttee, which for many years stood high in the European markets.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1883.	1882.	1881.
For the Week	2,762	8,610	5,748
Since 1st September	17,02,218	18,09,436	12,30,910
,, 1st January	15,19,848	15,56,852	10,93,112
Clearances to G. Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	9,945	13,308	16,237
Since 1st January	11,35,837	12,70,135½	7,77,239½
Clearances to China and Calcutta.			
For the Week	1,198	1,099	1,247
Since 1st January	64,[illegible]	61,564	52,975

The following are to-day's quotations for Fully-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Fine Comrawuttee	Rs. None	
F. G. do.	,, 162	= 4·19
Good do.	,, 157	= 4·07
F. G. F. do.	,, 150	= 3·91
Fine Dholleras	,, None	
F. G. do.	,, 162	= 4·19
Good do.	,, 157	= 4·07
F. G. F. do.	,, 149	= 3·88
Machine-Ginned Broach	,, 175	= 4·52
Good Bengal	,, 134	= 3·53
Do. Western	,, 152	= 3·95
F. G. F. do.	,, 148	= 3·85
Good Dharwar Sawginned	,, 160-161	= 4·18
Compta	,, 149	= 3·87

PRODUCE SETTLEMENTS.—The following is a translation of what passed at the meeting of a large number of Native dealers in Wheat and Seeds, which was held at the Mandvie-bunder on the 22nd instant:—"That inasmuch as European exporters do not pay us in full for the produce and grain which are delivered to them, and thousands of our rupees are thus locked up without interest, our own money in consequence is not useful to us in the busy season; and, moreover, it not unfrequently happens that, owing to the inability of buyers, we have to suffer thousands of rupees' loss. Taking all these things into consideration, the dealers, who had met together on the 15th instant, have unanimously and truly adopted a resolution to the effect that after the 17th of July, 1883, all the bores of gunny bags for produce sold and delivered bearing red or black line, are to be settled on the basis of 2¾ lbs. for each bag, and the small ones at 2½ lbs. per bag. After making a deduction on this principle, a receipt is to be taken from the buyer's muccadums for the net weight, and payments to be then obtained from the offices in full settlement of accounts. With regard to the tares, the empty bags to be removed within one month from the date of weighment of the goods, but should they not be returned by buyers within the said period, a charge to be made for such empty bags. We therefore earnestly recommend all dealers to act in conformity with the above terms."

WHEAT has been in limited request, and the transactions of the week are small in the extreme. The enquiry was confined chiefly to Yellow and Luskari descriptions. Prices have receded 8 annas to Re. 1 per candy. The B. B. & C. I. Railway line being now re-opened for traffic, we may soon expect to see fair supplies coming to market. We quote:—White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 33 to Rs. 33½ per candy; Yellow Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28½; Luskari Rs. 26½ to Rs. 27; Catha Rs. 24½ to Rs. 25.

Linseed opened quieter, and notwithstanding the firmer tone of the home markets, the demand for some time continued slack, which led to a reduction in the price of the article to Rs. 5-9 per cwt. At the close, however, an improved enquiry is apparent, and business has been done at Rs. 5-11 per cwt.

Rapeseed has been firm in sympathy with the encouraging nature of home advices, and a pretty large business has been reported both for ready and forward delivery. Guzerat has advanced to Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-9 per cwt; Cawnpore to Rs. 7-0 to Rs. 7-2. For November-December delivery sales have been made at the respective prices of Rs. 7-2 and Rs. 6-1 per cwt. A small quantity of Brown Rapeseed on the spot has been done at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt. The receipts by the B. B. & C. I. Railway have not yet materially increased.

In *Gingelly* there is nothing doing in ready parcels, there being no stocks on hand, but some contracts have been made for White and Mixed sorts for November-December delivery at Rs. 36 and Rs. 35 per candy respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	5p. ct.	Rs. 750xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	365
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	96

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-7
Carolus	,, 242
Mexican Dollars	,, 222½
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 204
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ bottarness	Rs. 105-7 to 105-10-6
Gold Leaf	Rs. 19-15
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-15
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-13
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-13
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on 28th July as compared with the statement of 21st July:—

LIABILITIES.	July 21. Rs.	July 28. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	24,25,000	24,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,22,215	43,52,490
Do. do. at Branches	22,32,890	23,16,196
Other Deposits	1,84,78,034	1,84,32,308
Post Bills	22,115	20,564
Cash Credits undrawn	4,50,766	4,49,806
	3,81,77,020	3,79,96,504
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	64,74,684	63,11,225
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, Merchandise	12,97,072	13,30,272
Loans, on Security of do.	75,76,649	70,36,348
Current Accounts, overdrawn	9,471	2,901
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,09,68,736	1,06,49,996
Stamps	3,031	3,026
Dead Stock	Rs. 3,55,753	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,45,000	
	3,08,753	3,08,753
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,57,661	3,70,904
Cash and Currency Notes	1,11,80,900	1,19,77,079
	3,81,77,020	3,79,96,504

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bertha, 1,432 tons, Captain J. Twigg, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with an original cargo from London.

THE steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain G. Raffin, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Mauritius (15th July), brought a general cargo, and 51 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain T. H. Franks, sailed yesterday for London, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. M. and Mrs. Lang and two children, and one deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjab, 685 tons, Captain H. Barton, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Syed Mahomed Hoosein, Mr. and Mrs. Clark D. Issal and four children, and 23 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons, Captain G. Sautar, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Glasgow (26th June), via Liverpool, &c., brought the following passengers:—Mr. John Armstrong, Mr. N.F. Bhandara, Mr. A. W. Harcourt, and one native ayah. She brought the following cargo:—12 packages colors and paints, 460 kegs red lead, 104 cases whisky, 201 packages moulding sand, 2 packages blacking, 470 packages; and 115 tons iron, 330 packages pipes, 50 barrels rasin, 100 cases sulphur, 10 cases beer, 30 packages paints and colors, 200 barrels alum, 872 bundles wood, 19 bales twist, 201 cases spirit, 200 fire bricks, 6 cases umbrellas, 10 packages porks, 20 cases varnish, 22 packages papers, 45 packages piece-goods, and 2 packages thread.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Agra (s)	Gavin	London, June 20.
	Venetia (s)	Daniel	Venice, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
30	Bertha (s)	Twigg	Kurrachee.
	Goa (s)	Franks	London, &c.
	Punjab (s)	Barton	Persian Gulf.
	M. Rhivan	William	Falmouth.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gwalior, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Inchrhona, to Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July 29 Mooltan ..... Cannell ..... London, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

July 26.—Steamers City of London, Medina, Tyrone, and Clan Mackenzie. Ship Tantallon Castle.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall (s)—51 bales cotton, Sewchund Mitha, 21 bales wool, Dawngersey Sumjee; 497 cwts myrabolams, Mooljee Goculdass; 35 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 300 cwts rapeseed, 193 cwts poppyseed, 150 cwts myrabolams and 18 cwts castor seed, Ghella Bharmuli; 101 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee; 40 bales goat hair, Abdoola Mahomed.

Armenia s.—20 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 51 bales cotton, Semchund Mitha; 56 bales wool, Choonilall Runchordass; 193 cwt myrabolams, Cooverjee Nurseo; 2 c. 2 q. castor oil, Raill Brothers; 159 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 110 bales cotton wast, Pragjee Heerjee; 119 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 52 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy; 173 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdas; 34 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 75 cwt myrabolams, Felly and Co; 24 bales rags and wool and waste paper; Nanjee Gangadhur; 144 cwts coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee; 2,799 cwts linseed, Aldrige, Salmon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 800 cwts. wheat, Ruzabally Ally Ruza; 284 bales cotton waste, Khulfanbhoy Damany.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s.—15 cwts ivory, Ebram Passlance; 3½ cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 13 bales skins, Surrift Jaffer and Co.; 8 bales skins, Subajally Rumjanally.

FOR PORT SAID.

Sandal s.—15,000 cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co.
Aisy s.—20,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Thorndale s.—400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s.—100 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s.—3 bales silkwaste, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bangalore s.—71 bales twist, Cursetjee Pestonjee; 30 bales twist, the N. S. and W. Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bangalore s.—5 bales twist, T. P. Mehta; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bangalore s.—23 bales cotton, Samuldass Sadasing; 50 bales twist, Nansegrass Shewdutroy; 47 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 89 bales twist, A. Sorabjee; 100 bales twist, D. N. Talati and Co; 23 bales twist and 14 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy; 50 bales twist, Shreeram Sewdutroy; 60 bales twist, the Anglo I. S. and W. Co.; 162 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, and 145 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 23 bales twist, D. N. Talati and Co; 18 bales the twist, Tapidass Vuruidass; 30 bales cotton, Haridass Bhanjee; 100 bales cotton, Dewcuran Ramcoover; 73 bales cotton, and 43 bales T. cloth, D. Sasoon and Co; 2 bales twist, E. L. Moolchand; 120 bales twist, The N. S. and W. Co.; 26 cwts olibanum and 74 cwts hyrabole, Cassum Bhimjee; 60 cwts copalex and F. Moosabhoy; 50 bales twist, A. M. Noormahamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bangalore s.—15 bales twist, and 140 bales T. and long cloth, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Booldana (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 28.

Davidson, Surg., on duty, from Kaira.

July 29.

Hubbersty, Major, R. I. Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Belgaum.
Reeves, Captain, R. I. Fusiliers, on leave, from Belgaum.

July 30.

Prendergast, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Kirkee.
Eaton, Surg., on duty, from Kirkee.
Jones, Lieut., R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 29.

Cartwright, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 31.

There will be Drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 1st proximo, at 9 p.m. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

Members are requested to send their helmets to the regimental tailors (Messrs. Nansee Khyras and Co., Medows-street, Fort) to have a hook put on to hold the chin-chain.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting, to be held on the 18th August, the Syndicate will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by application to this office.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

University Library, 30th July, 1883.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MANUEL—July 11, at No. 5, Aubrey-road, Holland Park, W., the wife of M. B. Manuel, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BONNAUD—July 26, at Calcutta, the wife of Alfred P. Bonnaud, of a daughter.

MCWHA—July 26, at Ratteapore, Cachar, the wife of Dupre McWha, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BURTON—MARSHALL—May 21, at Saugor, by the Rev. J. B. Cockin, Chaplain of Saugor, C. W. W. Burton, Esq., Adjutant, 8th Regiment, M. N. I., son of General E. F. Burton, to Emily Sophia Willshire, daughter of J. L. Marshall, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late General Sir Dyson Marshall.

DEATH.

ARMSTRONG—July 19, at Jubbulpore, Henry James Armstrong, son of Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, Comst. Dept., aged 11 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"MODERATION" should write to the paper in which the libel appeared.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1883.

THERE are many interesting items of news brought by the mail, including particulars of the abortive agreement with M. de Lesseps, but decidedly the most sensational is that relating to the conduct of Admiral Pierre at Tamatave. It is many years since any international incident has aroused such excitement in England as the ill-judged rudeness of this French admiral. There is a perfect unanimity in the English newspapers in resenting the insult, and all parties unite in demanding explanation from the French Government. This outburst of national feeling appeared, of course, on the morrow of Mr. Gladstone's announcement, and we are permitted to hope that details, of which we are uninformed by telegraph, may, in the interim, have soothed the ruffled pride of our countrymen at home. We must confess, however, that appearances are against this consolatory presumption. The abandonment of the agreement with M. de Lesseps, before the obvious hostility of the country must, we fear, be traced, to some extent at least, to the antagonism against France, Frenchmen, and every thing French, aroused by this unhappy affair at Tamatave. In spite of a peace of nearly seventy years duration, it is an extraordinary fact that very little indeed is required, at any moment, to set the population of the two Western Powers by the ears. At short intervals the old distemper which agitated our forefathers, and theirs, shows itself on the least provocation. It is little more than twenty years since a wave of Gallophobia swept over England, and led, among minor results, to the inauguration of the Volunteer movement which has now taken root firmly throughout the empire. The present ill-feeling between the two nations originated in the seizure of Tunis by the French; it was accentuated by the occupation of Egypt by the British, and it seemed that only some such incident as that of Tamatave was required to set the smouldering jealousies aflame. If the statement of Mr. Gladstone be anything like accurate, provocation has been most gratuitously supplied by France, and in resenting the behaviour of the French naval commander the British Government will be supported not only by public opinion in England, but, as it appears, by the general sentiment of Europe.

The information which we have published within the last day or two from Colonel Brine supplements correctly the telegraphic summary of Mr. Gladstone's narrative supplied by Reuter. The reports are, indeed, identical, as they should be, coming from a common source, namely, the account brought by the Dragon to Zanzibar. There is still a *lacuna* in the story which is most important, namely, the charges brought by the French against the Consul and Mr. Shaw. In the absence of this essential information, we are still unable to pronounce on the difference. It will be difficult, however, so far as one can see, to justify or even extenuate the behaviour of the Admiral toward the dying Consul. A Paris paper gibes at the death of Mr. Packenham, and remarks that France cannot "be responsible because the British Consul died from emotion caused by the capture of Tamatave by the French. We doubt, however, that Admiral Pierre will not be able to attribute Mr. Packenham's death to any superfine national sensibility such as is suggested. The inhumanity of the Admiral's action, not to mention the transgression of international courtesy and perhaps law, establishes a *prima facie* case against him, which he is bound to refute, or will be compelled to acknowledge. So far, the presumption is entirely against the Admiral being able to exonerate himself from blame. The high character and great experience of Mr. Packenham, coupled with his feeble health, form strong presumptive evidence against his compromising his official position so seriously as to warrant proceedings unknown in the comity of nations. As to Mr. Shaw, we know but little. He has been in Madagascar for two years, and had a native congregation in Tamatave. The charge against him is that of corresponding with "the enemy." The statement is too vague to be commented on, but the *Times* assumes that "the enemy," in this instance, was Mr. Shaw's own flock, about whose safety he may excusably have been anxious. Another remarkable incident, and one which tells most seriously against the French, is that, immediately after the affair with Mr. Packenham, the foreign consuls—German and American—in Tamatave, hauled down their flags. If this demonstration were intended—as in all probability it was—as a protest against Admiral Pierre's behaviour, the matter wears a grave aspect for that officer. It would be unfair, however, to draw too strong an inference until we have an explanation from himself. This the French Government have telegraphed for, and it ought not to be long delayed. A good deal must turn on the status of Mr. Packenham, and on this point the *Law Journal* says:—"Whether Mr. Packenham was entitled to all the immunities of the *jus legationum* depends on the question whether he was accredited as a diplomatic agent, or held merely a Consul's commission. The name given to him would not affect his character; but his true character will affect the view taken of his treatment by the French Admiral. If he filled the office of British representative the order to him to leave the island in twenty-four hours and the arrest of his secretary would be a breach of international law of a very grave kind. Even as a mere Consul he would be entitled to high privileges." This, of course, is the technical view; but there is another, somewhat more practical, which is alluded to by the *Times*, namely, that a Consul who is at all times a *quasi*-diplomatic personage, takes, in a country like Madagascar, the position of an envoy, and is to be treated as such by foreign Powers. The treatment of the officers of the Dryad is still enveloped in great mystery. No cause whatever has as yet been assigned for stopping communication between the war vessel and the shore while the officers were at Mr. Packenham's funeral, and we are almost inclined to agree with the *Times* that Admiral Pierre's proceeding, both in this and the other matter, is a "monstrous act," which it will be impossible to defend if the information brought by the Dragon be not absolutely unfounded, of which there is very little prospect.

In considering the political situation created by this unfortunate incident, attention must be paid to a significant passage in Mr. Gladstone's statement. After telling the House that the Government awaited further information, the Prime Minister added—and the announcement evoked cheers from the members—that "we wait also for those communications from France which the case may require, which we have intimated to the French Government that we anticipate, and which it would have been our duty to make to any foreign Government under similar circumstances." Lord Granville's despatch, therefore, intimates the nature of the expected reply. Commenting on this, the *Times* says:—"It is undoubtedly a strong measure to make such an intimation to a foreign Government, but it is a measure imperatively demanded by the circumstances of the case." While we have this evidence of resolution on the part of the British Government; it is satisfactory to find that French Ministers realise the gravity of the charges brought against their commander. We have this evidenced in a statement made by M. Jules Ferry to the correspondent of the *Standard* in an "interview" the latter had with the French Premier on the publication of Mr. Gladstone's statement. M. Ferry's remarks, which were somehow overlooked by Reuter, indicate a sensible attitude on the part of the French Government. His manner was calm, sensible, and matter-of-fact, and "he was evidently utterly taken by surprise on hearing that a serious quarrel between England and France could possibly arise out of the operations in Madagascar." He said that it seemed utterly preposterous to him that a French admiral should insult the British flag, expressed the conviction that whatever had taken place must have been exaggerated by persons animated by anti-French feeling, attributed the excitement in England to a misconception as to the feelings of himself and his colleagues towards Great Britain and as to the supposition that a flag officer of great repute could be guilty of such a proceeding as that attributed to Admiral Pierre, and concluded by asking the "interviewer" to "tell the British public, through the *Standard*, that our most sincere wish is to live on peaceful and amicable terms with your country." This very conciliatory intimation compares favourably with the hasty and indiscreet utterances, such as that we alluded to at the commencement, of some of the Paris papers. There is reason to believe, however, that the newspapers have come to consider the affair in a serious spirit. A telegram, received in London the afternoon the mail left, states that the Paris papers of that day "discuss the affair very calmly, and generally express the opinion that the English authorities have too readily accepted an incorrect statement of facts." It is certainly a subject for congratulation that the French public should realise that this is, to quote the words of Mr. Gladstone, "a grave and painful occurrence," for which they must offer justification, or make reparation for the injury they have done. Reasoning by analogy, we may expect France will readily perceive her duty. The incident bears a close resemblance to the Pritchard affair of 1844. France, then as now, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, was "making a great stir in many parts of the world." She was despatching squadrons hither and thither, bombarding when she got a chance, and seizing whatever territory was available. She descended on Tahiti with no more reason than she has now for attacking Madagascar. She found there a British Consul whom her agent treated after much the same fashion that Admiral Pierre has treated Mr. Packenham. Sir Robert Peel, "who had a good habit of measuring his words," described the affair as a gross outrage, and intimated to the French Government that he relied on them to make reparation. Reparation was made, and made to the satisfaction even of Lord Palmerston, who was then in Opposition. Mr. Gladstone has evidently taken the conduct of Sir Robert Peel as a precedent; and we may reasonably hope, and the statement of M. Challemel Lacour received by telegraph leads us to expect, that, if need be, the Government of President Grévy will deal as rigorously with Admiral Pierre as that of King Louis Philippe dealt with Admiral D'Aubigny.

We have already stated that Continental opinion was generally with England on this matter. A few quotations from the comments of the press of Germany, Austria, and Italy will substantiate this. "The news from Madagascar," says a correspondent,

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THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch

June, 1883.

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THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying Electricity in all its applications to light, motive power, &c.,as also all articles connected therewith, throughout the Presidency of Bombay (exclusive of Scinde); the Native States subject thereto; with Baroda; the Berars; and the territories of Hyderabad. Also over the present systems and lines and future extensions of the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

It has secured the business, good-will, licences, and contracts belonging to, or being negotiated for by, the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, of London, within the limits above mentioned. As also the concessions for the exclusive right of using, licensing, and selling the plant and appliances pertaining to the various patents now belonging to the London Company.

These patents include the Brush Dynamo Machine and Arc Lamp and the Lane Fox Incandescent Lamp, the licenses for the use and sale of the Swan Incandescent Lamps, and supplies of storage batteries of the Sellon, Volckmar and Faure patents.

In Europe and America the admirable results both as regards efficiency and economy obtainable from these various systems are well known and are becoming daily more widely appreciated.

About 18,000 Brush Arc Lamps are ready in use in the United States alone, and they soon promise to be almost as extensively adopted in Great Britain for town and other large lightings; whilst the Lane Fox and Swan Incandescent Lamps are equally successful for internal purposes.

In securing these patent rights and powers, however, *the Bombay Company will not be restricted to their sole use, but will have the privilege of adopting any other improved systems or methods of working which may hereafter be developed.*

For India the advantages of Electricity over all other means of lighting are specially manifest. Gas, Oil, &c., are so much dearer than in Europe and America that competition in the matter of cost is on a very different basis, whilst its freedom from neat and noxious exhalations and absence of danger from fire peculiarly adapt it for use in hot climates. In fact, it is the light of the future for this country and there can be no doubt that both for public and private purposes it will rapidly come into extensive operation.

Although the Eastern Electric Light & Power Co. have only been represented here for a comparatively short time and have necessarily been largely occupied with preliminary operations, they are now in a position to hand over a business producing upwards of Rs. 50,000 per annum, and so confident are they, from the numerous applications for the light which they have already in hand, of the ultimate success of the undertaking that they GUARANTEE A DIVIDEND ON THE WORKING OF THE COMPANY DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE PAID-UP CAPITAL. After the business has been developed, the Directors think that a probable dividend of 12 per cent. might be calculated upon.

The amount to be paid to the Eastern, by the Bombay Company for the business, good-will, patents, licenses, concessions, &c., is Rs. 1,50,000 in Cash and Rs. 1,50,000 in fully paid-up Shares. These amounts, however, will be vested in Trustees for security of the guaranteed dividend.

The plant, machinery, buildings, &c., to be taken over will be at actual cost price.

No promotion money has been paid and all preliminary expenses of every kind up to and inclusive of the registration of the Bombay Company will be borne by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company of London.

The working expenses of the Company will be based, as far as possible, on minimum monthly salaries and commissions on net profits.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from the Solicitors, Messrs. Prescot and Winter, or the Agent, Mr. John Marshall, where all the Agreements above mentioned may be seen and any information obtained.

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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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ARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEW CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for domestic use, cheap, cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to COURT & CO.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to he servants of purchasers.

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For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ... ... Each Rs. 30

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with Acid, and the water at 85 deg Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

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Apparatus for cooling on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 275.

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COURT & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines is an entirely new adaptation ... ... Each Rs.

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The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. COURT & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these Machines.

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Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including Furnace, Thermometer, &c....Rs. 175
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For carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice, and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time It is indispensable for long journey; Size, 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects; it will hold about 15lb of Ice. It is fitted with Leather Stra and Tap to draw of the Cold Water.—Price Rs. 25; Smaller Size, Price Rs. 20.

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Office.....30 — OFFICE.....FORBES STREET, FORT. — PRINCE'S DOCK..9

THE COMPANY are prepared to give Estimates for the erection of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, including the erection of the necessary buildings, supplying Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c., complete, handed over in thorough working order. Also for Paper Mills, Sugar-crushing and Refining Mills, Distilleries, Hydraulic Presses for Cotton, Hides, or Oil. MacAdam Brothers' variable Turbines.

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We purpose keeping in stock in our Depôt for Machinery only the very best class of Stores and the highest class of Machinery and Tools. Any articles not in stock at the time of inquiry we can through our Agents in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, have sent out by Mail or Canal Steamer in seven weeks. There being so many different sections of Rolled Iron Joists and Beams, it would be impossible to keep all sizes on stock.

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Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR which eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandrif; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY
Byculla and Fort.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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AND ONLY PREPARATION PHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phospodyne is now well known throughout India, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, lodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

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Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognised by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

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Is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalle, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phospodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

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Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

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THE NEW SPECIFIC—CERTAIN, SAFE AND PERMANENT.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the nes.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly oe advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and nominal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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COLT'S NEW DOUBLE-BARREL BREECH-LOADING SPORTING GUNS

NOW READY. EACH GUN IS LONDON PROVED AND CAREFULLY TESTED BEFORE IT IS SENT OUT, AND ITS PERFORMANCE IS GUARANTEED.

COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS SUPPLIED TO H. M. War Department.

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COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION .380 CAL. REVOLVERS, FOR Travellers and House Protection.

COLT'S POCKET PISTOLS .380 & .410 CAL.

COLT'S DERINGERS FOR THE VEST POCKET. PRICE LIST Free.

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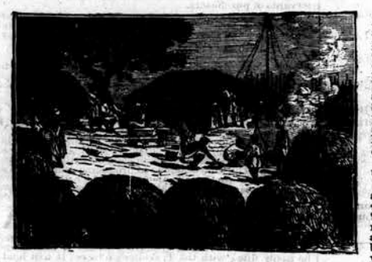
ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.



"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicited from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—*"Zululand and Cetewayo,"* (p. 130), *by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwickshir Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand?' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Alder' shot, when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, 'If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to oe.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important admonition upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" wheres, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet-alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death!

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a freind to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST WITHOUT THE ART OF EATING.—DINNER ENGAGEMENTS.—STIMULANTS.—TOO RICH FOOD.—LATE HOURS.—INSUFFICIENT EXERCISE.—EXCITEMENT, &c.—A gentleman writes: "When I feel out of sorts, I take a dose of ENO'S FRUIT SALT one hour before dinner or first thing in the morning. The effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food that would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disordered stomach—use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

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CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see th capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

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With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters, in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography, and surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have choused us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

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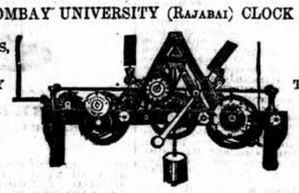

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